The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 836.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Bourbaki Making for an Invasion of Germany.

Gen. Chausey Advances Rapidly Towards Paris.

Cheering Reports from Inside the Besieged City.

A Vigorous Bombardment of the Forts.

A Graphic Description of Prim's Assassination.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

A Desperate Effort to Reduce the City.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 4.—It is known in the highest German circles that desperate efforts to reduce Paris are being made. Upon the reduction of the forts on the southwest and northeast sides of the city, the enciente will be stormed.

Bourbaki and Chausey.

The present movements of Bourbaki and Chausey are more dangerous than ever before.

Capitulation no Longer Expected.

NEW YORK, Jan 4.—The London Times correspondent writes from the Saxon army on the north of Paris, December 12th: We have given up all hope of an early capitulation; indeed we have strong indications of its improbability, in the preparations which the French cannot conceal from our eyes. They have done great things within the last month in strengthening the fortifications, and in the erection of very troublesome batteries.

Well-fed Parisians.

We still have conflicting accounts from prisoners and deserters as to the quantity of arms in Paris and the rations which the troops receive. The French soldiers taken prisoners in the battles of last week and the dead French troops on the field were all well-nourished men. There was not the least appearance of starvation about them; more than that, one of the prisoners told me they had plenty to eat.

A Picture of Paris on the 14th December.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A correspondent writes on the 14th ult., from the German army at Versailles, that he has excellent opportunities for learning the condition of Paris, and furnishes this interesting news: There seems to be very little doubt but that Trochu has performed his vast task in the most masterly manner, as far as order and tone go among the population, nothing could be better. One gentleman told me that he has lived two years in Paris, and despite the lack of gas, and the fact of every citizen carrying arms, the streets had never been so safe at night as they now are.

The men too young or too old to fight have been formed into gardes urbaines or civiques, and they render good service to the country by maintaining the most perfect order. Despondency and extravagant exhilaration now no longer rule the population, and now a calm hope pervades every breast; and the hardships they do have to bear, and of course there are many hardships inseparable from a siege, are borne with cheerful good will that says much for success.

Provisions in Abundance.

With regard to their resources in food, it seems that Trochu has very cleverly allowed the idea to get spread about that the provisions were getting short, and now no longer keeps up the deception. The Government stock of flour is still so great that they themselves don't know the extent of it, and, if beef is disappearing from the Government ration list, it is still to be had easy enough in all the Parisian restaurants. As for the absurdity of cats, rats, and dogs, as an ordinary diet, the idea is one solely entertained by a few eccentricities, and members of the jockey club, who think it the proper thing to eat carrion during a siege, and are perhaps glad of anything that offers a new sensation. This demand has given rise to a limited supply, chiefly confined to the penny game dealer in the Rue Blanche, where samples of cats, garnished with neatly skinned and trussed rats, are exposed for sale.

The Horses and Horse Market.

The supply of horses seems to be unlimited and unexterminable. The abundant supply of fodder for them does not show as yet the slightest sign of being exhausted, nor will it for some time. To commence, there are in Paris 13,000 omnibus horses and 21,000 cab and carriage horses, not one of which has been requisitioned by the government, which likewise employs about 24,000 to 25,000 horses in the town.

The horse market, from whence the horses for consumption are obtained, is still full enough. The ordinary street traffic is in no wise suspended, as has been stated, for want of draught horses, and you can jump into a cab and be driven where you will, just the same as in other times.

The poorer classes can be supplied at the Cantines Municipales, with a quart of good savory soup with a lump of horse flesh floating in it for six sous, whilst for the very poorest there are numerous Boureaux de Bienfarsance, where, upon application, they can obtain bones or tickets good for so many rations. Six thousand cows are kept to supply milk, and will not be slaughtered except in case of very great emergency.

Such articles as butter and eggs are naturally extremely dear; butter 25 francs per pound, and eggs 1½ francs a piece. The necessaries of life, however, are not expensive, if not absolutely abundant; wood and coal are now dear, but wine is cheap. The people are also provided with amusements in a wholesome measure.

The Theaters Open.

A good many of the theaters are open, and musical and dramatic performances are nightly given to large audiences. The clubs, social and political, are greatly frequented, and altogether you can pass your time infinitely more agreeable in Paris than in Versailles.

The Army of Defense.

The information respecting the army of defense is not discouraging. The whole armed force enclosed by the besiegers may be roughly estimated at about 550,000 men, divided into three armies, commanded respectively by Generals Clement, Ducrot, and Viloy. The first army, General Clement's, is the largest, and consists probably of about 300,000 men, chiefly Gardes Nationales and sedentaires. He has, however, but little artillery, and no cavalry to speak of. The second, under General Ducrot, consists of about 150,000 regulars and Mobiles, with 8) batteries of field artillery and mitrailleuses and a couple of regiments of cavalry. This army which is being reinforced, will in a few days reach 200,000 or 220,000 men. It lies encamped outside the ramparts and partly outside the forts. The third army, commanded by Gen. Vinoy, is composed of the depot battalions of the late Imperial Guard, a few line battalions of the Sergeants de Ville, and of some provincial Mobiles.

The victualing of these armies is so excellent that no one can find a single cause of complaint, which is saying more than can be said of the German army, for since the reserves of the Landwehr and the Landstrum have been called out the greatest dissatisfaction prevails. They see clearly that there is no chance of the speedy termination to the war which they have been promised. The accounts of exchanged prisoners of the state of Paris has not tended to increase their belief in the triumphant entry of Paris yet awhile.

What the Pall Mall Gazette Says.

The Pall Mall Gazette, December 20th, thus gives the situation in France: The course of events continues to wear hardly on those commentators who, with rare intervals of hesitation, have been counseling the French to lay down their arms.

Paris Full of Resources.

Unless all the English correspondents at Versailles have been deceived by the same falsehood, the notion that Paris is at the end of her resources must be dismissed. Had the city been nearly reduced to extremities, General Ducrot would hardly have been quiet for the last fortnight. When the defeat of the army of the Loire had deprived the defenders of Paris of the present hope of help from without, there were two alternatives open to them. One was to go on fighting day after day, in the hope of wearying out the besiegers, or of finding at the last moment some weak place in the investing circle; the other was to return to the policy of inaction, which had been followed up to the date, of the great sorties, with a view of repeating them hereafter, with the advantages of additional training, additional field artillery. Supposing the condition of Paris to be such as would justify it, the latter was clearly the right course to take. If General Trochu had the means of getting news through the Prussian lines, he must have known that the disasters on the Loire were of a kind which might easily be repaired, and that the attempt which General d'Palladines had made at the beginning of December might be renewed with better fortune at the end of it. Though the army of the Loire has been beaten, it has not been broken up, and even its late reverses seem to have been so largely owing to deficient generalship, that they afford no data on which to found an unfavorable conclusion as to the chances of the campaign under a new commander.

The Bombardment.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, January 5—The Herald special correspondent at Versailles writes on the 3d: The bombardment of the forts on the north east of Paris continues vigorously, and is uninterrupted by anything. The return fire is weak, especially from Noisy and Rosny, and the destruction of these forts is certain. It is believed that an attack is intended to prevent a sortie from that side, and only preliminary to a general bombardment. Events are evidently pressing toward a climax.

Chausey's Movements.

Information received here adds to the belief that Chausey is making desperate efforts to advance on Paris via Chartres.

Germans Selling Arms to France.

Considerable excitement has been created here at the exposure of the fact that the manufacturers at Solingen have been as active as the English manufacturers in supplying arms to France.

Bismarck Sick.

Bismarck has been confined to his bed for the past few days, but is now recovering.

Dissensions Reported.

Reports from Paris state that serious quarrels exist between the members of the Government, and also that deep resentment is expressed against some acts of the delegates at Paris.

A Doleful Thinker.

LONDON, January 5.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times thinks that the further resistance of Paris will be brief, and that food will fall before the end of the present month.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Bourbaki Marching on Germany.

LONDON, Jan 5.—Dispatches from Havre, dated the 3d, report that Gen. Bourbaki was marching on Germany, and Gen. Chausey was at Le Mans, constantly pushing ahead the troops in flying columns. Ten thousand troops were marching toward Paris via Chartres. Gen. Garibaldi is at Dijon, doing very little. Gen. Faidherbe is at Arras, preparing a movement on Manteuffel, probably with the intention of joining Bourbaki, who is on the road to Germany, to form a junction with the army of the North. There are now in Havre 16,000 troops. Outside, in the neighborhood of Balbes, there are 20,000, exclusive of the regulars, Franc-Tireurs, and cavalry. A forward movement commenced to-day. There is a general exodus of troops by railroad.

In the North

Gen. Petingeas returned this evening from the front.

The Prussians are in force between Barenton, Croix, Mair, and Rouen.

A dashing attack was made early this morning by the French, numbering about eight hundred men, mostly regulars. One hundred sharpshooters advanced to a farm between Liguslot and Belleville, near Balbec, held by a body of Saxons under Sommard, of Manteuffel's command. The object of the French was to capture the garrison. At first it was a success, and promising, resulting in the capture of three outposts without any alarm being given.

The French Victory in the North.

LILLE, Jan. 4.—The battle fought by the army of the North on the 3d inst. resulted in a great victory for our arms. Gen. Faidherbe reports that the fighting lasted ten hours, and that he expelled the Prussians from all their positions and occupied the villages held by them in the morning. The losses on both sides were heavy. The villages of Bapaume and Delaiguies were totally destroyed.

Railroad travel between Lille and Camorial has been restored.

Bombardment of Peronne.

The fortress of Peronne, in the department of Tomme, has been nearly destroyed by the bombardment which commenced last week, but still holds out.

Another Battle.

HAVRE, Jan 4.—The Prussians in force attacked the French on the left bank of the Seine to-day. The result is not yet known. No particulars of the battle have come in.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Old Austria's Greeting—The "Gratification" with which Von Beust Views the Unification of Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Baron Von Beust, in reply to a dispatch from Count Bismarck notifying the Cabinet at Vienna of the completion of German unity, and expressing hope that the good relations established between the two countries by the treaty of Prague will continue, acknowledges the sentiment and the gratification with which the Austrian government notices the Chancellor's friendly allusions to the treaty, but prefers not to enter at the present moment on a formal discussion of the features of that compact. The Baron passes to the consideration of the restoration of the German Empire, and takes the stand point that the unity of Germany, under the leadership of Prussia, is an act of historical significance and paramount importance. He affirms that a restoration of the German empire is not only received with satisfaction by the people of Austria, but personally gratifying to the Emperor Francis Joseph. To Austria, he continues, since she merely wishes to cultivate the friendship of Germany, this would be a pledge of enduring union and lasting peace. The glorious history of the Hapsburgs, linked with the history of Germany, will be remembered by the Emperor only with feelings of the warmest sympathy and with the best wishes for the future of the German nation.

A Return.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Provincial Correspondence, in a leading article, expresses the warmest feelings of amity for Austria.

PRIM'S ASSASSINATION.

How the News Spread Through Madrid—Terror, Consternation and Confusion.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Herald correspondent at Madrid writes on 29th December in regard to the assassination of Prim:

"I was at the Opera House when the news first reached us. The curtain fell on the first act, when, as the audience strolled through the lobbies, a Government messenger rushed in with no haste inquiring for a high official. Instantly, as by magic, the cry went forth all over the house—

"Prim has been shot. Prim has been assassinated."

How the news was first uttered aloud; how with electric rapidity it ran over the pit, boxes, galleries and salons, is impossible to say, but as the cry spread, the effect was tremendous. Deciding to go to the fountain-head for news, I hastened to the War Office, where there was a crowd of carriages at the entrance to the ornamental grounds surrounding the palace of war.

A throng of idlers were obstructing the sidewalks and doorways in spite of the thick snow. As I went up the side staircase a guard, which had been instantly doubled, sorrowfully pointed out the red blotches on the balustrade. "The General's blood," he whispered."

Statement of an Occupant of the Fatal Carriage.

The General's Adjutant gave me the first connected story. He witnessed the scene, having occupied the front seat in the carriage. His version of the affair is as follows:

"Prim and two aids, as usual, left the Cortes at the conclusion of the debate in the afternoon at half-past seven, and entered the carriage, and drove rapidly the shortest way from the Cortes to the War Office. The streets were deserted. At a point where the Calle del Turco debouches into Alcalia, the broadest street in the city, through a narrow passage, two hired cabs were drawn up and obstructed the way. This was so common an event, however, that it would scarcely attract notice, but Lieutenant Mayo, my informant, dropped the glass in the door of the carriage nearest him and looked out, just in time to see two men, who were carrying guns under their long undulation cloaks, advancing from the shadow of the cabs. He had barely time to cry out 'stoop, General, they are going to fire!' when the muzzles of two old-fashioned traducers, or blunderbusses, were dashed into the carriage, through the windows on either hand, shivering the glass to atoms, and the contents were discharged point blank at the occupants in the back seat, who must have been undistinguishable in the darkness. The next moment the assassins darted back under the cover of the cabs and so around into the Alcala, where they mounted two horses that were tied to the trees there and in an instant were safe from pursuit because of the snow and darkness. The coachman dashed the horses forward against a number of cabs, upsetting one, and drove with hot haste to the War Office, where the wounded men alighted. Prim simply remarked to the sentinels, 'I am wounded, but not much'"—

The New Spanish Cabinet Completed.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The new Spanish Cabinet has been completed, as follows: Serrano, President of the Council; Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Monterovios, Minister of Justice; Beranger, Minister of Marine; Segosta, Minister of the Interior; Ulloa, Minister of Public Works; Agala, Minister of Colonies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gladstone Denounced.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Presbytery of Belfast, Ireland, have denounced Mr. Gladstone for the interest displayed by him in the welfare of the Pope.

Jules Favre and the Conference.

Jules Favre has informed Count Bismarck, through the medium of Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, that he knows nothing of the European Conference, and will not leave Paris to attend it.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—It is rumored that a Prussian courier has been captured by the Franc-Tireurs near the Belgian frontier, and that on his person were found dispatches urging the United States to press the Alabama claims. The report is hardly credited here.

The London Times, this morning, has an article on the Alabama claims question, in which it says that England only desires by fair concessions and frank allowance to bring about a settlement of this foolish quarrel which alienates two great nations allied by blood and sympathy.

The London Times on Gen. Schenck.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Times says that General Schenck, representing the best and most honorable faction of the dominant party in the United States, is one of the most useful representatives that America could send, and hopes for a settlement without compromising England's honor that will satisfy the legitimate claims of the United States in respect to the Alabama claims and other national irritabilities now eliminated, after which only international interests remain.

The Garibaldians Claim a Victory.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Garibaldians claim a victory in a skirmish at Maulloy on the 2d, over 800 Germans.

Some Strong Denials from Versailles.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 5.—A heavy fog prevailed all day yesterday, and prevented an attack on the forts.

Gen. Van Goeben has dispersed Faidherbes' army.

The report that Gen De Chausey is advancing is untrue.

IN BOND.

Some Inquiries and Suggestions Regarding a Modification of the Burdensome Transportation Bill.

MR BOUTWELL'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following correspondence has taken place in reference to the transportation of goods in bond:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1870.—Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury—Dear Sir: Permit me to direct your attention to the rules and regulations issued by you under the direct regulation act of July 14, 1870. Transportation companies complain that under the regulation of the Treasury Department they are prevented from carrying any other goods in cars containing bonded goods, though the latter may occupy ever so small a space. That in consequence of this rule they cannot afford to carry bonded goods at all, and the practical effect of the law is destroyed. If such is the true construction to be placed on said regulations, I beg leave to suggest a modification, so as to permit at least through freights to be carried in the same car between the same terminal points, believing that such modification could extend no additional risks whatever upon the Government. The transportation companies seem to be under the impression also that they are to be burdened with numerous inspectors upon cars, vessels, and along their route, the expense of which, under the law, would be devolved upon them. The rules and regulations, as far as I can see, do not indicate to what extent the Treasury Department expects to make use of the power. It has been claimed that the Treasury Department requires iron cars to be constructed for the purpose of carrying bonded goods under this law, of which, however, I find no mention in the printed regulations. Trusting you may be able to remove the above real or supposed difficulties in the way of the practical operation of the law, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

[Signed] G. A. FINKELENBURG.

MR. BOUTWELL'S REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 4, 1871.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 29th ult., in which you direct my attention to the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department, as required by the Importation Act of July 14, 1870. In that letter you call my attention to two features which you regard as difficulties in the way of the practical operation of the law.

First—That under the regulation, transportation companies are prevented from carrying any goods in a car containing bonded goods, though the latter may occupy ever so small a space; and you suggest such a modification as will permit other freights to be carried between the same terminal points in the same cars with bonded goods. Should business between ports of first arrival and ports of entry named in this act be as large as anticipated by me, the difficulties arising from the regulations to which you call my attention will be unfrequent occurrences only, and I believe that a careful examination of the workings of the suggestions presented in your letter will convince you that such a course would increase materially the risk of the Government. Acting on your suggestion, I have, however, ascertained the size of the doors of the box cars ordinarily used in the country and find that they are sufficiently large to receive a case or car which may be five feet in hight, five feet in width, and seven feet in length.

The suggestion that I make is that railroad companies which may enter into bonds for the transportation of goods under the act of July 14 shall provide themselves with a sufficient number of cars as large as can conveniently be placed in an ordinary box car, and that these smaller cars should be made of iron, and arranged so as to allow the larger to be placed under lock also. Such arrangement, I think, will answer all the purposes of the government, and enable railroads to transport small quantities of goods when the quantity offered is insufficient to freight a large car, and this without much additional cost to railroads. Should this plan appear satisfactory, I am prepared to modify the regulations accordingly.

You state, secondly, that transportation companies seem to be under the impression also, that they are burdened with numerous inspectors on cars and vessels along the routes, the expense of which, by law, would devolve on them. It is true that the regulations provide for the appointment of inspectors at stations along the route and on trains, but it is not anticipated by the Department that in ordinary cases such inspectors will be needed.

It is presumed that goods deposited in cars at New York, for example, will be transported to their place of destination, without any other supervision than that which transportation companies furnish; but it was thought prudent to reserve to the Government the right to appoint inspectors that, in extraordinary or unusual cases, where the risk might be great, or might be reasonably suspect fraud, the Government should be able to protect its interests. It is not anticipated that the burden of this regulation will interfere in the least with the business of the country.

You also state it has been claimed that the Treasury Department requires iron cars to be constructed for the purpose of carrying bonded goods under the law, and you add, "Of which I find no mention in printed regulations." This latter statement or apprehension is without any foundation whatever. The Department expects that Railroad companies will use for the present at least the customary box cars, in good order.

Assuming that your letter contains, as I believe it does, a full statement of all objections which can be urged against the existing regulations, it is clear there is in them, when modified, as proposed, no serious difficulty contemplated in the way of business by the act of July 14, 1870.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Sec'y.

CINCINNATI'S ROAD.

The Fifty-four Thousand Dollars that She has Paid for it Already.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The introduction of a resolution in the Board of Aldermen at the last meeting, calling for a detailed statement of the expenditures from the sum appropriated in aid of the southern Railroad, led to a meeting of the joint committees to-day. It appears that an itemized account of all the expenditures has been regularly filed in the Auditor's office, and might have been seen at any time. Of the $2,000 appropriation a little over $53,000 have been drawn from the treasury, and of this only about $46,000 have been used. From this it appears that all that was expended in the Legislature in Kentucky was $4,843 90. Of this Gen. Breckinridge and Mr. Cooper were each paid fees of $1,000 as attorneys. For the remainder there are itemized accounts rendered, which are a complete refutation of the charge that any part of the money was used in a corrupt way.

TELEGRAMS.

The County Court at Memphis yesterday agreed to submit to a vote of the people the proposition to take half a million stock in the Memphis and Selma railroad.

According to returns made to the Probate Court at Cincinnati yesterday, the press, machinery, type, etc., of the Cincinnati Daily Times were apprised at sixty thousand dollars and good will one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Raining to-night. Ice thawing fast. Monongahela 3 feet 3 inches and falling.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—River 7 feet 10 inches, risen 5 inches. Ohio No. 4 arrived from Pomeroy. J. C. Crosby departed for Ironton. Ice thinner; five gorges reported between Cincinnati and Louisville. If the weather continues favorable the opening of navigation will not be delayed many days. Cloudy. Temperature 46.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 5.—Weather cloudy and mild, with strong signs of rain. Mercury 40 to 50 all day. Wind from southeast by south. River fallen 15 inches in the last twenty-four hours, with 4¾ feet to Cairo and 4 feet on French Island. Port List—Minnie, from Memphis, 9 p. m., Exchange and Kate Kinney, from New Orleans, 1 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Evansville, Bowling Green and return; Savannah, to Green river; Sam Orr, to Eastport; G. W. Thomas, to Cairo. The Exchange, Minnie and Kinney have good trips. The Minnie has 400 bales cotton for this port, and over 800 for New Albany and Cincinnati. She will probably reship here and load for Memphis, all up here. Kinney and Carrie V. Kountz have orders to reship much of their freight by rail. The Sam. Orr and G. W. Thomas are getting good trips. Savannah left for Green river this evening. Messenger left for Green river this morning, and was at last reports aground at Scuffletown. Capt. Neal talks of proceeding up to the gorge with the Indiana. A new gorge has formed just below Owensboro. Noise of consequence here. Captain Gilmore left for Louisville this morning. Wildcat and barges passed up this evening. Large accumulation of freight here.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—River stationary, with 30 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Talisman, from Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—Tyrone, Nashville packet, 11 p. m.; Mohawk, New Orleans to Cairo, 11; Jas. Gilmore, Grand Tower, Cairo, 3 p. m. The Mississippi is clear of ice south of Liberty bar, and it is expected one or more boats will leave for St. Louis to-morrow if the present mild weather continues. River fell 1 inch. Mercury 48.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—Weather clear. Mercury 58. River stationary, 8 feet over Sholy bar; 7¾ feet to Cairo; Arkansas rising, 5 feet to Little Rock. Arrived—Susie Silver, from Evansville. Departed—Mollie Ebert, Sam Brown and Petrel, to Pittsburg.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 5.—Down—Big Sunflower. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Arrived—Emperor, from Cincinnati; Clarksville, from Arkansas.

WASHINGTON.

Thirty-seven Senators Opposed to the Annexation of San Domingo.

The Alabama Claims Pushed Along by New England Interests.

Some Very Interesting Whisky Statistics.

The Rage Against Sumner Cooled Off by the Holidays.

Grant Snubs the Pacific Delegation.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

SAN DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The Administration has been looking into the prospects of the passage by the Senate of a joint resolution of annexation in the event that the proposed San Domingo Commission should report in favor of the acquisition of that Territory, and has found that an informal canvass of the Senate shows that there are 37 Senators who are opposed to the project.

The Senate resolutions for the appointment of commissioners, which are pending in the House, were considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of that body this morning, and did not receive the support that was expected. Another meeting will be held to-morrow to finally decide, and the probability is that a bare majority of the committee will report in their favor. The annexationists are confident of success in the House.

CUBA TOO.

The friends of Cuba intend to move to amend the Senate resolution so as to propose that the San Domingo Commissioners shall inquire whether any government other than that of Spain exists in Cuba, and, if so, report upon its present state and condition, the character and extent of the country over which it exercises jurisdiction, the number of its military and naval forces, &c., and all other information deemed important or desirable with reference to a recognition of the independence of Cuba by the United States.

NEW ENGLAND INTERESTS.

A delegation, representing the New England whaling interest, which suffered to the extent of four millions of dollars by the depredations of the Alabama, were before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day asking that Congress take some action to secure the payment of these claims. The committee, after hearing their views, asked the delegation to submit them in the shape of a bill for the consideration of the committee. These claimants are willing that Congress should pay them and afterwards effect a settlement with Great Britain for the amount thus advanced.

MR. SUMNER.

The rage among certain Republican Senators over the course of Senator Sumner towards the President has been entirely quelled since the recess, and not a whisper is heard of the proposition made two weeks ago to hold a Senatorial caucus and displace him from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Sumner stated to-day that he had not changed from his position one iota, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

IMMIGRATION.

A bill is pending before the House Committee on Commerce to regulate the immigration business in this country by a general law. This affects the New York interest so largely that the Commissioners of immigration in New York have sent one of their attorneys to oppose the passage of the bill.

GEN. SCHENCK

took a formal leave of the Ways and Means Committee this morning as its Chairman, and afterward resigned as a member of the House. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, will continue to act as Chairman, and Judge Orth, of Indiana, has been appointed on the committee to make up its complement.

WHISKY STATISTICS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau furnishes the following interesting statistics: There are registered in the country 606 grain distilleries, having a capacity for using 196,238 bushels of grain per day, yielding 690,984 gallons of spirits. There are twelve molasses distilleries, with a consumption capacity of 25,345 gallons of molasses daily, yielding 23,023 gallons of spirits. The quantity of foreign and domestic spirits in bond on November 15, 1870, was 9,018,024 gallons, and the quantity out of bond, as per reports of assessors, on same day, was 39,584,589 gallons, making the total quantity of distilled spirits in the United States on November 15, 1870, 45,602,564 gallons.

THE ARMY OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War was besieged to-day by members of Congress and politicians generally desirous of securing the retention of officers, their friends, in the service, who, as the case now stands, have been placed on the list of those to be mustered out or retired. A great deal of indignation was expended when Mr. Belknap assured them that he could not comply with their wishes, and made the open declaration that Congressmen, having made the law, should stand by it and not seek to evade it.

THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY LINE.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to-day to report a bill to resurvey, with England, the northwest boundary, over which there is a dispute.

GOVERNMENT ARSENALS.

The House Military Committee agreed to-day to report a bill to sell the Pittsburg and Columbus arsenals property.

THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

Senator Ramsey this morning received dispatches from St. Paul, Minnesota, stating that Senator Windom's friends in the Legislature of that State, held a caucus last night to ascertain their strength preparatory to supporting him in the full Republican caucus to be held to-night. Thirty members were present, enough it is believed to insure Mr. Windom's nomination to-night. Mr. Windom was appointed Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Norton.

GRANT SNUBS A BIG DELEGATION.

A Pacific Coast delegation, who called on the President to-day to suggest the name of Senator Williams, of Oregon, for a place in the Cabinet, were not warmly received. The President intimated that he was not in need of suggestions of that character. He said he knew Judge Williams about as well, he thought, as the delegation, and intimated that the best place for the latter was at home, healing the dissensions of the Republicans and turning the Democracy out of power.

SENATOR SPRAGUE

will make no personal reference in the Senate to the charge made against him by Representative Jenckes of trading with the rebels during the war till the special committee make their reports. He has no doubt of as complete an exoneration from the allegations as was made by Gen. Dix in a letter already published.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Gustave R. Knabe, of Tennessee, Consul at Ghent. Postmasters—Geo. L. Holt, Corinne, Utah; Craig B. Bebee, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Isaac Moore, Ogden City, Utah; J. M. Soreman, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

APPORTIONMENT.

Judge Mercer has not yet brought the subject of the new apportionment before the House Judiciary Committee, but the general opinion of the members of the committee appears to be in favor of increasing the number of members to 280, which would probably prevent the necessity of reducing the representation of any State. New Hampshire is the only State which would not be certain of escaping a reduction if the number is fixed at 280, and the difficulty seems to be to find a number, not unreasonably large, which will save that State the loss of one of her three Representatives.

MORE RAILROAD GRANTS.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, Chairman of the House Pacific Railroad Committee, was in his seat yesterday for the first time this session. He expects to call up, at an early day, the motion to reconsider the vote which was defeated at the last session, the bill to give to the Central Pacific railroad the free use of Yerba Buena or Goat Island in San Francisco bay, now the property of the United States. The bill was lost by a bare majority, and the friends of the railroad claim to be able to pass it.

MORTON AND THE CABINET.

It is rumored again that Senator Morton, of Indiana, will succeed Secretary Fish in the Department of State, after the adjournment of the Legislature in March.

OFFICERS OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

It is understood that all the present officers of the House will be candidates for re-election in the Forty-second Congress. Clerk McPherson and Door-keeper Buxton have thus far the field to themselves, but a strong Southern coalition has already been formed against Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, in favor of a gentleman put forward by the Louisiana delegation.

A GENERAL MUSTER-OUT.

A general order has just been promulgated from the War Department, making extensive transfers, assignments, and musters out. Among the unassigned officers whose commissions expired under act of July 15, 1870, and who are honorably mustered out of service, are Lt. Col. Chas. J. Whiting and John N. Edie; Majors J. A. Gordon and Wm. Clinton, J. B. Collins, Ebenezer Gay, Samuel Ross, John M. Goodhue, and Henry R. Rathbone, and a large number of Captains and First and Second Lieutenants.

VANCE'S DISABILITIES.

Senator Abbot to-day presented the resolutions of the North Carolina Legislature asking for a removal of the political disabilities of Ex-Governor Vance, United States Senator elect from that State. The resolutions were referred to a special committee on political disabilities.

THE BEST PRECEDENT.

The Senate Committee on Claims have been holding in abeyance about five hundred claims until that body should dispose of the bill for the relief of J. Milton Best.

THE GEORGIA CLAIMANTS TO SEATS

in the Senate and House have been notified to appear before the Committee on the Judiciary on Saturday in order to be heard. Among them are Herschel V. Johnson and A. H. Stephens, elected by the Legislature before the passage of the last reconstruction act, but who will not appear. This declination on their part will reduce the number of claimants to five.

THE STATES.

Democrats Get Control of Both Branches of the Indiana Legislature, and Coincide with the Liberals in Missouri—The Illinois, Michigan, and Maine Senatorships.

A NEW DAY DAWNING.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—The Missouri Legislature organized to-day. In the House R. P. C. Wilson, of Platte county, Democrat, was elected Speaker over H. G. Mullings, Republican, by a vote of 84 to 59. For Clerk, David Sutton, of St. Louis, Democrat, elected over J. C. S. Colby, Republican, by a vote of 87 to 48. All the other officers were Democrats.

In the Senate, Lewis Gottschalk, of St. Louis, Liberal, was elected Speaker pro tem. over Morrison, Democrat, by a vote of 17 to 16. For Secretary, Hendricks, Democrat, over Moser, Republican, by a vote of 18 to 14. The other officers are divided. Miss Belle Finlayson was elected engrossing clerk unanimously.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 5.—The General Assembly met in joint convention at 11 a. m., to count the votes cast at the last election for Secretary of State and Comptroller of the Treasury. The result was announced as follows:

Sherwood, Republican, 221,709; Heisley, Democrat, 205,018; Odell, Prohibition, 2,833; scattering, 18.

Comptroller—Wilson, Republican, 221,715; Heaton, Democrat, 204,237; Edmonson, Temperance, 12,780; scattering, 295.

One township of Drake county failed to report the vote for Heaton.

A resolution was offered in the House by Mr. Parr, Dem., providing for a committee to investigate the cause of locating the soldiers' orphan home at Xenia instead of White Sulphur Springs.

The Governor sent a message to the Legislature asking permission to place the Lincoln Memorial Monument on the rotunda of the State House.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—Both branches of the Legislature organized this morning. In the House all the Democratic caucus nominees for the offices were elected, with Hon. Wm. Mack, of Terre Haute, for Speaker. In the Senate two Republican members were absent, and Hon. James Hughes, Senator from Monroe county, and Senator Elliott, from the Connersville District, both elected on the Republican ticket, acted with the Democrats, giving the control of the organization to the Democrats. The officers elected are: Principal Secretary, W. R. Harrison, of Morgan county, Democrat; Assistant Secretary, J. W. Cole, Republican, and Doorkeeper, James W. Cookerly, Republican. When the Senatorial Districts were called in the organization, the admission of John W Burson, from the Muncie district, was objected to from the Democratic side on the ground of bribery and fraud in the election. The Lieut. Governor decided that the credentials being in proper form, and no contest presented, he could be sworn in, which was done. Immediately after the Senators were qualified an appeal was taken from the decision of the chair, and sustained by a majority of the Senate, and, after a long discussion, a resolution was adopted declaring Mr. Burson not entitled to a vote, and referring his case to a select committee, Messrs. Hughes and Elliott acting with the Democrats. This gives the Democrats a majority of three in the Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—A joint resolution to amend the constitution to prevent the payment of the Wabash and Erie Canal bonds was introduced in the House, and a joint resolution was passed by both houses to go into convention on Tuesday next.

The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

The Republicans were unprepared for the action of the majority of the Senate, and are very indignant against Hughes and Elliott for deserting them. Rumors are current that the Republican Senators will resign and go home.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on the Gubernatorial Votes reported that Sidney Perham has 54,901 and Charles W. Roberts 45,733.

In the convention the State officers of last year were elected as follows: F. M. Drew, Secretary of State; Thomas B. Reed, Attorney General; P. P. Burleigh, Land Agent; B. B. Murray, Adjutant General.

The Governor was inaugurated at 12 o'clock to-day and delivered his message.

Governor Perham's message is almost wholly devoted to local matters. The State debt amounts to about $8,068,000. Economy in expenditures and light taxation are enjoined, and the continuation of State pension to disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who fell in service, is recommended. The cause of education is especially commended. He regrets the humiliating condition of the shipping interest, and earnestly hopes that Congress will at an early day remove the burdens under which it languishes. While not advocating high tariff, he is in favor of the protection of industry; also a modification of the present tariff revenue reform in a practical sense.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 5.—In the Republican caucus, to-night, Hon. L. M. Morrill was nominated for United States Senator by a vote of 105, to 34 for Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, and 1 for Collector Washburne, of Portland. Mr. Morrill's nomination was made unanimous.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—The Avalanche has a synopsis of Gov. Clayton's message to the Arkansas Legislature. He congratulates them on the prosperous condition of the State, the dying out of the old prejudices and animosities, recommends the reduction of the taxes, and as a means to that end the abolition and consolidation of certain offices, and a limitation of taxes, including those for district schools. Also the reduction of the number of Supreme Judges from five to three, and the abolition of the disfranchising clause of the Constitution—the last to be submitted to the people. He says the present encouraging condition of affairs fully warrants the carrying out of his pledges made a year ago. He recommends that the county assessors act as registrars, leaves it to the Legislature to say whether he shall retain the extraordinary appointing power now in his hands. He has made every effort to ferret out the parties who destroyed the State arms on the Mississippi river, and has ascertained the names of several concerned, but could find no one willing to make the necessary affidavit for a requisition on the Governor of Tennessee. The message was received with applause.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, Jan. 5.—The State Legislature of Nebraska met at Lincoln to-day, and a permanent organization effected by the election of W. H. Cunningham President of the Senate, and G. Collins, Speaker of the House. The contest of the United States Senatorship is bitter. The re-election of Gen. Thayer is considered doubtful. No snow thus far this winter.

ILLINOIS.

The Senatorial Contest—Heavy Failures in Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 5.—There is no change in the status of the Senatorial contest at Springfield. General Logan is the strongest candidate, and his principal competitor is ex-Governor Oglesby. It is now said that General Palmer's name will be presented in the caucus, with the hope of securing a compromise. No time is fixed for the caucus.

The failure of Ross & Gassage, a heavy retail dry goods firm, on State street, is reported. Payment was stopped on Saturday. The amount of claims outstanding is $400,000, on which the firm offers 50 cents on the dollar.

The Home Insurance Company.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 5.—At an adjourned meeting of the Home Insurance Company to-day it appeared that a reinsurance fund had been made up, but it also appeared certain that the new capital stock would not be subscribed. The losses of the company in December were very heavy. The whole matter was referred back to the directors, with authority to take discretionary action for the safety of the creditors. This will probably lead to an assignment. The policy-holders in the company will probably surrender their policies and insure elsewhere for self-protection.

Fifteenth Amendment Declared Invalid by a California Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The case of the people against Brady, in which the Supreme Court yesterday decided against the validity of the Fifteenth amendment, will be taken immediately to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error.

The following mining dividends were declared: Choller $10, Norcross $5, Jacket $2.

Communication from Bishop McCloskey.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

After having read an anonymous letter which appeared in the Boston Pilot of this week, signed "Spectator," I hereby renew the permission already given by me to my guest, the Very Rev. Lazarus Bar-Cinciaga, Archdeacon of Urmia, in Persia, to solicit alms from the faithful in this diocese for the purpose of building a church. His papers are in order, and he brings me letters from several Bishops of France, from the Archbishop of Glasgow, in Scotland, and one from the Most Reverend Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, London. The collections at all the masses in my Cathedral next Sunday will be for the Very Reverend Lazarus Bar-Cinciaga.

Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of January, 1871. WILLIAM McCLOSKEY, Bishop of Louisville.

FEDERAL.

XLI CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Jan. 5

WITNESSES IN U. S. COURTS.

Bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:

By Mr. Thurman—In relation to the contumacy of witnesses in courts of the United States and before the United States Commissioner.

UTAH LANDS.

By Mr. Tipton—Granting lands to aid in the reclamation of lands in Utah.

Also, several bills incorporating and granting lands to companies to construct canals in Utah for irrigation and other purposes.

INDIAN INSPECTORS.

By Mr. Wilson—To provide for the appointment of inspectors in the Indian service.

MR. WILSON'S bill directs the President to nominate to the Senate six Inspectors of Indian Affairs, who, under the direction of the Interior Department, and at a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, are to visit the Indian tribes and inspect their sanitary, industrial and educational condition.

INSURANCE TAXES.

MR. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment a bill relative to internal taxes recently introduced by Mr. Buckingham, and it passed. It provides that hereafter no tax shall be imposed or collected upon any indistributable sum added to the contingent fund of any insurance company, nor unearned premium received for risks assumed.

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. MORTON submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with public interests, the last correspondence between Mr. Motley, Minister to the Court of St. James, and the Department of State, with such other dispatches and papers touching the subject matter to which such correspondence relates.

MR. SUMNER moved an amendment to include all telegraphic dispatches and other communications relating to his recall.

After remarks by Messrs. Edmunds and Morton in opposition to the amendment as superfluous, it was agreed upon by a division vote of 20 to 17, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

THE CHOCTAW'S BONDS.

MR. DAVIS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report concurring in the opinion of the Attorney General that the United States is bound by treaty of obligations to issue to the Choctaw Indians two hundred and fifty thousand in bonds.

He also reported a resolution, which was adopted, declaring the President to have power without further legislation to issue the said bonds.

THE SPRAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Vice President announced as a select committee, to consider certain charges against Senator Sprague's connection with blockade running in Texas during the rebellion, Messrs. Sherman, Hamlin, Trumbull, Howe, and Willey.

THE TEMPORARY SENATOR.

The vacancies in the Committees on Naval Affairs and the Pacific Railroad were filled by the appointment of Mr. Jewett, the new Senator from Missouri.

THE IMPORTUNITY BILL.

MR. TRUMBULL'S bill relieving Congressmen from importunity, and looking to a reform in the civil service, was made a special order for Monday next.

THE BEST CLAIM.

On the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the claim for indemnity by J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., and Mr. Edmunds argued adverse to the claim upon a general principle.

MR. POOLE followed in support of the claim, upon the ground that the destruction of claimant's house being the means of defending and making more secure the Union fort was a loss for which the Government was bound to make restitution.

The further discussion was confined to the inquiry whether the destruction of the claimants' property occurred as an incident of actual battle, or in an independent conflict, and it was generally held that in the latter case the government was responsible for the loss occasioned by the destruction of property.

MR. CARPENTER argued that a conflict commencing one day and renewed successive days was, as a matter of record, a continuous battle; consequently, the demolition of the house being within this period, was a part of the battle.

MR. HOWE said that by the same reasoning, only carried far enough, the whole years, from 1861 to 1865, could be shown to have been a single battle.

MR. MORTON said the present was not a test case. Referring to the importance of disposing of such claims upon established principles, and as precedents for the future, he expressed the opinion that within ten years it would not be difficult to substantiate every Southern war claim now or hereafter pending with sworn proof of the loyalty of the claimant.

MR. FLANAGAN defended his action from the insinuation conveyed in the remark just made by Mr. Morton, which, he thought, had been made without due consideration. Born in the South, and loving it as he did, he felt that such aspersions upon the people of that section were unjust. Perjury and subornation of perjury were not as frequent there as the Senator from Indiana imagined.

MR. DAVIS stated as a fact in the case that the premises in question were not destroyed until the day succeeding the battle, and when the enemy were twenty-five miles distant.

MR. THURMAN said that upon this representation, which was also that of the report of the Committee on Claims, he would vote for the bill.

The bill then passed—yeas 28, nays 15.

It appropriates $25,000 to pay for the dwelling of J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., which was destroyed by order of the Union commander to assist the range of the gunners in the Union fort, erected during the war, in the battle there in 1864, at which time the owner was a surgeon in the Union army.

At 3:30 p. m., after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

MR. SCHENCK'S RESIGNATION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, stating that, having accepted the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Great Britain, he resigns his seat as Representative from the Third District of Ohio, and requesting the Speaker to notify the Governor of Ohio of that fact.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced that he had appointed Mr. Orth, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy in the Committee of Ways and Means, caused by the resignation of Mr. Schenck. This appointment does not affect the chairmanship of the committee, which devolves on Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, who stood second on the committee.

THE U. S. AND PARAGUAY.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the dispute between Minister Washburne and the late Government of Paraguay.

The resolutions of the committee declare that Rear Admiral S. W. Gordon, in neglecting to aid Mr. Washburne in reaching the Government to which he was accredited, failed to discharge his duty as commander of the South Atlantic Squadron; that Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were members of the personal suit of Mr. Washburne, and were, therefore, under the law of nations, entitled to the protection of the United States; that the forcible arrest and detention of Bliss and Masterman by the Government of Paraguay was a violation of the laws of nations and a gross insult to the honor and dignity of the United States. They approve the action of the President in withdrawing the American Minister, General McMahon, from the Government of Paraguay, and declining to have further diplomatic intercourse with that Government; and they declare it to be clearly the duty of the United States naval officers at foreign stations to render all necessary assistance to diplomatic officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties, and that any refusal or neglect to render such assistance when required, or any discourtesy of such naval officers toward diplomatic officers should be subject to inquiry and punishment by the Navy Department.

MR. ORTH moved an additional resolution disapproving the conduct of Rear Admiral C. H. Davis in delaying for an unreasonable time to proceed to the rescue of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, and in accepting their release in a manner and under circumstances treating them as prisoners.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Sumner, from the minority committee, denounce the arrest and detention of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, while under the protection of the American flag, as an outrage which demanded prompt reparation; condemn Mr. Washburne for having submitted to the insult of President Lopez and leaving Messrs. Bliss and Masterman at the mercy of the Paraguayan authorities; for having assumed a hostile and unfriendly attitude toward said Lopez and the Paraguayan Government, and for having associated Bliss and Masterman, both adventurers and of doubtful reputation, with his legation; relieve Admirals Gordon and Davis of all blame, and declare that no legislation on the subject is required on the part of Congress.

The resolutions of the majority were advocated at considerable length by Mr. Orth, and those of the minority at greater length by Mr. Swann.

It was agreed that the question be further discussed to-morrow, until half past one, when the previous question be moved.

THE 500,000,000 BOND BILL.

On motion of Mr. Hooper the Senate bill, authorizing the issue of five hundred millions in five per cent. bonds, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

DOMINICA.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, the President was requested to furnish copies of the report of John Hogan, United States Commissioner, on the resources and condition of the Dominican Republic, made to the State Department during the administration of President Polk, and the report of Captain G. B. McClellan on the same subject, during the administration of President Pierce.

PACIFIC CABLES.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, asking Congress to facilitate the laying of submarine cables across the Pacific.

MR. SCHENCK'S PENSION.

MR. GARFIELD, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill giving Mr. Schenck, United States Minister to England, an additional allowance of $2,500 a year for a private amanuensis, rendered necessary on account of Mr. Schenck's partial disability of his right hand from wounds received in battle. Passed.

The House then, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Mrs. Claflin in the Courts—News from the Cuban Steamer Hornet—A Defaulting Paymaster in Trouble—Preparations for Sending the San Domingo Commissioners—The Charges Against the Colored Cadet, Etc., Etc.

A BOLD CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—About 9 o'clock last night, a boy, aged 9 years, named Wm. Woolf, son of Mr. S. Woolf, residing at 33 London terrace, West Twenty-third street, was returning from a private examining school in Ninth avenue, and when in close proximity to his own door, was seized by the neck by some unknown person while a cloak or shawl was thrown over his head to prevent him giving an alarm. It was not until he felt himself being rapidly hurried in the direction of Ninth avenue that he fully realized the situation. When about seven or eight doors from his own residence he gathered all his strength, broke loose, and fled in the direction of his father's house. The unknown party disappeared, and from the description furnished it is supposed the apparent female was truly a man in female attire. This is another of those bold attempts at stealing children of wealthy and responsible citizens for the purpose of securing a reward.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.

Coroner Young has been notified to hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of John Smith, who was a seaman on board the ship Shattemuc, and on the 9th of December, while in a state of intoxication, made an assault on the second mate, who obtained an old sabre, with which he struck the deceased on the head, fracturing his skull, and then inflicted some cuts on the abdomen and arms. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he died this morning. The mate was arrested at the time and admitted to bail.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH AUCTION.

All the chairs in Plymouth Church left unsold Tuesday night, were disposed of yesterday, at an excess in price over those bought last year. The total amount received is about $60,000.

AN INATTENTIVE DOCTOR.

In the Supreme Court before Judge Van Brunt to-day, action was brought by Mr. Monroe to recover five thousand dollars from Dr. Hodges for alleged neglect while attending his wife, Sarah Monroe, while in childbirth last August. Dr. Hodges was called in about 6 o'clock in the morning, and after examining the patient went away. He returned later and one child was born. He again went away, and during his absence the patient failed so rapidly that another doctor was sent for. When Hodges returned a second child was born, and shortly after Mrs. Monroe died.

THE PUBLISHERS.

At the quarterly meeting of the Publishers' Board of Trade, resolutions were adopted announcing that the organization, after a six months' trial had proved successful, lessening expense, removing abuses in the publication and distribution of school books by the withdrawal of traveling agents, and the relief of the publishing business from the agency system.

THE GREAT DEFAULTER.

The case of Robert D. Bogart, defaulting paymaster's clerk of the United States receiving ship Vermont, was before Judge Benedict in the United States District Court at Brooklyn yesterday, when the defaulter's counsel made a motion for a new trial of the civil action brought by the Government against the defaulter. It will be remembered that Bogart absconded December 18, 1868, defaulter to the amount of nearly thirty thousand dollars. He was subsequently arrested at Galveston, Texas, and brought on to Brooklyn, where civil as well as criminal actions were instituted against him. The civil action was tried in April, 1869, and resulted in favor of the Government for $54,000. Exceptions were taken to the rulings; thereupon Bogart moved for a new trial, and that motion came up for argument yesterday. After the first trial, Bogart was tried by a court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for a term of three years, to forfeit all pay and emoluments, and to be dishonorably discharged from the service. The Secretary of the Navy directed Bogart to be turned over to the United States Court. Testimony was introduced yesterday not at all favorable to Bogart, and rather tended to aggravate his case. Judge Benedict reserved his decision. It is supposed that Bogart's thefts of Government funds are much more extensive than at first estimated. His embezzlements were all spent upon wine, women, and fast horses, or sunk in Wall street.

MRS. CLAFLIN SUED.

Two suits against Mrs. Jennie C. Claflin, broker, came up yesterday before Judge Joseph F. Daley, sitting in special term of the Court of Common Pleas. One is brought by a Cincinnati druggist for drugs, and the other by Dr Oliver D Norton for medicine and services. The suits came up for trial, and judgment was taken by default, and yesterday the defendant came in on motion to open the default, claiming that the medicine was bought for her niece; that she did not call on the Doctor, and that the niece was under age. Judge Daley granted the motion, on payment of $10 and costs, upon condition that she does not interpose a defence of infancy.

THE CUBAN BOND ROBBERY.

The examination of Selistier and Bennett, accused of complicity in the robbery of $85,000 in United States 5-20s from the treasury of the Foreign Mission of the Cuban Republic, was continued before Judge Hogan. The testimony of Judge Bartley for the defence goes to prove that Selistier was acting as an amateur detective.

THE HORNET HEARD FROM.

A private letter from Capt. Hudson, of the Hornet, describes the recent cruise of that famous vessel. She had been refused the privilege of coaling by the British Government of New Providence. She obtained it at Port-au-Prince, and then left the Carthagena to take on board a cargo of what the Fenians call "hardware."

THE SHIP FOR DOMINICA.

The United States steam sloop-of-war, Tennessee, went into commission shortly after noon to-day, at the Brooklyn navy-yard. She is under the command of Capt. Wm. G. Temple, and is destined for San Domingo, whither she will convey the United States Commissioners recently appointed. It is probable she will not sail, however, much before the 15th inst. Her force is nearly all on board. Her crew is made up principally of sailors of the late flag-ship Delaware, of the Asiatic squadron.

MORE ARMS FOR FRANCE.

The steamer Concordia cleared yesterday for Falmouth, England, where she will await orders for proceeding to France. She takes as cargo for the French republic 4,424 cases ammunition, 1,700 cases cartridges, 250 cases muskets, 1,000 cases rifles, 15 cases of batteries, and 14 cases pick-axes. Total value of the cargo of arms, $834,200.

THE COLORED CADET'S CASE.

A correspondent writes from West Point that the charges against the colored cadet, for which he is now on trial, are—conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and the specification details are to the effect that the accused expected this trial. It has been prophesied, if not threatened emphatically by his fellow cadets. This anonymous affair seems indicated by the phraseology of the clause in the indictment, insubordinate conduct to all appearances, not paying the slightest attention to repeated commands of file closer, and to keep his eyes up while marching in from parade. This occurrence took place Nov. 28, the very afternoon the official order from the War Department at Washington was published to the cadet corps at evening dress parade, acquitting Wilson of the charge entertained at the preceding court-martial in October. Immediately after being reported, Smith wrote an explanation to the commandant, stating that he considered the report unjust and greatly exaggerated, and that he had reason to believe that the affair was a plot to bring upon him new difficulties. He cited as his reason that Cadet Sergeant Walker, who reported him had acted in various ways as though cherishing such an intention, and that he had, in ranks, on the previous day, boasted that Smith would soon have another court-martial on his hands. Smith was promptly placed in arrest for submitting the explanation, containing highly disrespectful reflections on the conduct of his reporting officer, and the commandant sentenced him to confinement to the area of the barracks and gymnasium until the 1st of February next. Persons familiar with the facts state that the whole affair is a conspiracy.

A BIG FINE.

The books of a German importing house, seized for a violation of the custom laws, were released to-day upon the payment of a fine of $70,000.

GREELEY INDORSES GRANT.

The Union Republican General Committee this evening elected Horace Greeley President for the ensuing year, together with other officers recently nominated. Mr. Greeley, upon taking the chair, made an address, in which he indorsed Gen. Grant's administration, and urged harmony in the Republican party.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—P. M.

The Gold market is dull but steady at from 110⅜ to 110⅝. Loans were made at 4@7 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $21,000,000.

Government securities opened steady, but after the second call declined about ¼ per cent and closed quiet at the decline.

The stock market has been dull and heavy, and business on a limited scale. The closing rates, compared with the opening ones, show a decline of from ¼ to ½ per cent. Central Union Pacific railroad bonds are tolerably active but unchanged. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, of the State of Alabama, has suspended the payment of the January interest on their first mortgage bonds, on which the State of Alabama is endorser. The amount of these bonds is about four millions. The Governor of the State of Alabama telegraphed to the State Agent, in this city, Mr. Henry Clews, that the obligation of the State, endorsed on the bonds, will be responded to as soon as the Legislature, which convenes on the 18th inst., can make the necessary provision therefor.

The rumors current yesterday of the suspension of the eminent commission house of Gardner, Bacon & Co., prove to have been well founded. The suspension is attributed to large losses in cotton and the embarrassments arising from the operations of the Southern railroad property. The recent suspension of Oakes Ames, also, is said to have contributed to this failure. No suspension for a long time has caused so much surprise as this one.

The suspension of Messrs. Horswell, Kinsley & French, and also Holdone & Bullock, dry goods merchants of Boston, was announced this afternoon. It was further rumored, that a large firm in the sugar trade, at Boston, had failed. These continued Boston failures have caused an uneasy feeling in financial circles.

Money was quite active early in the day at 7 per cent gold, but before the close of banking hours was easy at 7 per cent.

State securities are dull and heavy.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	110⅛@
Coupons of '62	108⅞@
Coupons of '64	108 @
Coupons of '65	108⅛@
Do new	107⅞@
Coupons of '67	107⅝@
Coupons of '68	107¾@
Ten-forties	106¾@
Currency 6's	110⅛@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	8[illegible]@	Old Virg'a	67⅛@
Old Tenn	63 @	Old N. Car	44¾@
New Tenn	62¾@	New N. Car	22½@
New Virg'a	63 @		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	44⅛	Northwestern	70
Quicksilver	2⅛	Do preferred	81⅝
Mariposa	5⅛	Rock Island	104⅞
Do preferred	9⅜	N. J. Cent'l, ex-div.	99
Adams Express	64	St. Paul	50⅛
Wells & Fargo	53	Do preferred	72⅛
Amer. Express	43	Tol. & Wabash	48¼
U. S. Express	39⅝	Do preferred	69
Pacific Mail	39⅛	Fort Wayne	92
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	9[illegible]	Terre Haute	28
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip.	87⅛	Do preferred	55
Erie	22⅞	Chi. & Alton	114
Erie preferred	45	Do preferred	115
Harlem	131⅛	Ohio & Mis'sippi	27⅞
Do preferred	132	C. C. and C.	82
Reading	98⅝	Burlington	151
Mich. Central	116	Lake Shore	91⅝
Pittsburg	104⅛	Illinois Central	138⅛

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Annual Message of the Mayor, and Report of the Chief of Police—Election of Directors of the Gas Company, and of Physician of the Western District.

Ordinances and Resolutions Adopted.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1870.

Present—President Rubel and all the members.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The annual message of Hon. John G. Baxter, Mayor, was submitted and referred to the appropriate committees.

A communication was received from A. W. R. Harris, Assessor, nominating George Mullikin, Joseph S. Murray, Henry Heintzen, and Alfred W. Harris as Assistant Assessors, which nominations were confirmed.

Mr. Gault introduced an ordinance upon a petition to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of High street, from the west side of Twelfth street, to the track of the bridge railroad, between Fourteenth street and Fifteenth street, which was read, rule suspended, and passed.

Mr. Guthrie presented a petition from the members of the late Charter Convention in regard to the payment of certain expenses of said convention, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Krack presented a remonstrance from J. H. Detchen & Son and others against the removal of the Preston market, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a resolution permitting the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington and Louisville and Nashville Railroad Companies to cross Broadway temporarily upon the present grade of said street, which was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Walton, Gault and Byrne—10.

NAY—Mr. Jenkins—1.

The resolution was subsequently reconsidered, and referred to the Railroad Committees and City Attorney.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a resolution deferring the time of the change of gauge of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad to July 1, 1871, which was referred to the Joint Committees on Railroads and City Attorney.

A resolution was adopted raising a joint session at 9½ o'clock this evening for the election of four directors of the Gas Company and a physician to the Western district.

JOINT SESSION.

Pursuant to resolution, the two Boards met in joint session, when Isaac Everett, Isaac Wolf, Thomas L. Barret, and Dr. Louis Rogers were elected Directors of the Gas Company, and Dr. W. Walling, physician to the Western District, and then the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

An ordinance from the Common Council making appropriations for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1871, was read, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault and Byrne—12.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Vissman introduced a resolution authorizing the sale of the present Alms-House, and the purchase of new grounds for alms-house and cemetery purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

Mr. Jenkins submitted a motion requiring the joint Committees on Railroads to report upon the Cumberland and Ohio railroad ordinance at the next meeting, which was rejected.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Ramsey & Jeager, $39, for work on City Hall.
Jacob Rupp, $161, for same.
Sneed, Sayre & O'Brian, $1,392, for same.
P. Pfeiffer, $1,655 73, for same.

St. Xavier's Institute $2,755 08, expenses for keeping poor girls.

Mr. Gilbert submitted the quarterly report of the St Xavier Institute to Dec. 31, 1870, which was ordered to be filed.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, Jan. 12, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1871.

Present—President Long, and all the members.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

President Long presented the annual message of the Mayor, which was read.

On motion of Mr. German the message was received and referred to the Board of Aldermen, and its suggestions referred to appropriate committees.

In accordance with an ordinance of the General Council, the City Assessor presented as nominations, for four Assistant Assessors, the names of Joseph S. Murray, Henry Heintzen, George Mulliken, and Alfred McHarris, which nominations were confirmed.

APPORTIONMENTS.

The City Engineer submitted the following apportionments, which were severally approved, viz:

Apportionment of alley from Jacob to College, between First and Second, L. B. Redd & Bro., contractors.

Apportionment of first alley south of Grayson, from Fifteenth street east to the twenty-foot alley between Walnut and Grayson and Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Chas. Obst, contractor.

Apportionment of alley from Fourth to Fifth, between Market and Jefferson streets, H. L. Lyter, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk on the south side of Jefferson, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, G. W. Bider, contractor.

Apportionment sidewalk west side Sixteenth, between Walnut and Madison streets, George W. Irvin, contractor.

Apportionment Nineteenth street, from Jefferson to Grayson street, J. C. Dennis, contractor.

Apportionment Third street, from n. s. B to n. s. Lee street, Wm. Skene & Co., contractors.

Apportionment Third street, from n. s. A to n. s. Lee street, Wm. Skene & Co., contractors.

Apportionment Milk street, e. s. Shelby to w. s. Logan, Chas. Obst, contractor.

CLAIMS.

The Engineer submitted the following claims, which were severally allowed, viz:

Jas. Nevin, $215 12, work on City Hall.
Owen, McDonald & Co., $2,847 20, work on City Hall.
Chas. Obst, $524 50, improving Cabell street.
J. J. Tigert, $217 20, repairing pumps, E. D.

The following claims were appropriately referred:

Owen, Ward and others, $372 26, pay-roll for December.
Ray & Whitney, $100 67, repairing Nicolson pavement.
R. H. Bigdon, $1,055 57, repairs to streets.
Frantz Smith, $279 92, repairs to street.
Supervisor on Western District, $229 50, repairs to wharf.
Snead, Sayres & O'Brian, $55 26, castings for city.
White & Selvage, $551 37, street repairs.
Same, $867 33, same.
Union Cement Co., $2,557 10, cement.
J. W. Bider, $34 87, catch basin.
R. Rupp, $8, sand.
H. L. Lyter, $84, brick.
L. H. King, $6,861 96, Kentucky sewer.
James Martin and others, $589 61, pay roll.

A committee from the Board of Aldermen presented a resolution providing for a joint session at 9½ o'clock, concurred in.

The petition of Selvage & Co. for an extension of time for the completion of the improvement of Eighteenth street, was granted, also the petition of White & Selvage for a similar extension of the contract for Ninth street.

The bond of Oliver Lucas, clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was presented and referred to the Committee on Bonds.

Mr. Jefferson presented an ordinance entitled an ordinance making appropriations for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1871, which was adopted.

Mr. German presented a resolution providing that when the Council adjourn, it be to meet on Thursday evening, January 12th. Adopted.

Mr. German presented a petition in relation to a claim in favor of the Evening Sun Company, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Jacob presented a Board of Aldermen petition, together with an ordinance, to improve a portion of the sidewalk on High street, between Twelfth and the railroad and between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; referred to Street Committee, Western district, from which it was subsequently reported, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leach, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Wehmhoff and Whipps—22.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Orrill presented a resolution allowing W. A. Peters and John Cokley $365.17 for indexing County Court records. Referred to joint Committee on Finance and City Attorney.

President Long presented a claim in favor of C. Orendorff, $32, which was referred to Committee on Revision.

Mr. Jefferson presented the reports of Peter Smith and R. H. Webb, Flour Inspectors, showing that they had inspected during the month of December 2,528 and 3,080 barrels respectively.

Mr. Orrill, from the Committee on Revision, reported back the position of A. J. Ballard requesting the use of a portion of the sidewalk on the southwest corner of Fifth and Main streets for building purposes, with a resolution granting the prayer. Adopted.

Mr. Campion presented a Board of Aldermen resolution, with a claim in favor of McAtee & Cassilly for improving the unpaved portion of the sidewalks on Broadway from the west line of Shelby to the west line of Logan street, which was adopted.

Mr. Campion presented an ordinance to improve Broadway from Clay to Shelby street, which was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Long, Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leach, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Walling, Wehmhoff and Whipps.

Mr. Campion presented an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Second street, between Kentucky and Breckinridge, which was adopted, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Walling, Wehmhoff and Whipps—23.

NAYS—None.

JOINT SESSION.

The joint session convened at 9½ o'clock President Rubel in the chair, who announced that the joint session was for the purpose of electing four directors of the Gas Company and one physician for the Western District. For the first positions Messrs. Lewis Rodgers, T. L. Barrett, Isaac Eunth and Isaac Wolfe, and the vote being taken resulted as follows: Rodgers, 36; Barrett, 35; Eunth, 36; Wolfe, 36.

For physician of the Western District Dr. W. Walling and J. Krack were nominated, and, upon the first ballot, Walling received 35 votes, and Krack one, and Walling was declared duly elected.

Mr. Jefferson then moved that the joint session rise, which was adopted.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Mr. Campion presented the following ordinances, which were severally adopted, viz:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Second street, from Kentucky to St. Catharine street.

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Letterle, Leach, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburn, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Walling, Wehmhoff and Whipps—23.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Kentucky street, from Third to Fourth street.

AYES—Messrs. Long, Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leach, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Walling, Wehmhoff, and Whipps—23.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Kentucky street, from Second to Third street.

AYES—Messrs. Long, Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leach, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Wehmhoff, and Whipps—22.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Campion presented an ordinance to improve a portion of the north side of Kentucky street from Shelby to Logan street. Recommitted.

Mr. Campion presented the following resolutions: Requesting the Mayor to have crossings placed on the west side of Second street at Kentucky street; at the east side of same on the northern line of Kentucky street; from the east to the west side of Third, and the north side of Kentucky street, which were adopted.

Mr. Campion presented a claim in favor of A. Leffer, for $60 50, for burying paupers. Referred to committee on Cemeteries.

Mr. Wahl reported the following licenses for taverns and coffee-houses, which were approved:

Chris. Gramig, tavern, Preston street, between Jackson and Green.
Paul Kratz, tavern, Jefferson, between Preston and Jackson.
Kellner & Knapp, tavern, Green, between Clay and Shelby.
Brohn & Young, Beck's Hall, tavern.
Rimman & Co., coffee-house, First and Main.
Andrew Kreitzer, tavern, Preston and Main.

Mr. Coleman reported the following licenses for taverns and groceries, which were approved:

Philip Grieb, tavern, Market, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.
Edward Walter, tavern, Portland.
George Schmidt, tavern, corner of Market and Third streets.
Henry Renker, coffee-house, Eighteenth and Market streets.
George Guntzler, coffee-house, Twentieth and Market streets.
James Disney, tavern, Duncan, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.
Fred Black, tavern, Fourteenth and Portland avenue.
Zanone & Sons, coffee-house, Green, between Third and Fourth.
Wolm & Gross, tavern, Court Place.
Fred Ott, coffee-house, Water, between Third and Fourth.
Philip Hilderbrand, tavern, Third, between Main and Water streets.
George Marguart, tavern, Eighteenth and High streets.
Hoffendorf & Brother, coffee-house, Broadway and Eighth street.
F. Bronn, coffee-house, Market, between Ninth and Tenth.
F. A. Diebold, tavern, Market, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
B. A. Kendall, tavern, Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth.
Burton & Stockton, tavern, Jefferson and Fourth streets.
Jos. Pendegrast, coffee-house, Market, between Sixth and Seventh.
Weimer & Co., tavern, Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth.

Mr. Ainslie presented the annual report of the Chief of Police, which was received and filed.

Mr. Smith presented an ordinance to dig and wall a well at or near the intersection of Seventeenth and High streets, which was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Ainslie, Berry, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jefferson, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Wehmhoff, Whipps—23.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Grievances, reported a resolution authorizing the Mayor to have the pump removed and the well filled up at the southeast corner of Fourth and Main streets. Tabled.

Mr. Berry, from the Committee on Bonds, reported favorably upon the bonds of Oliver Lucas, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and J. M. Vaughan, Clerk of the Common Council. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Orrill, the Council then adjourned to meet Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, January 12th, 1871.

Att: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

A Singular Seduction Case.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 5.—The celebrated case of Fredricka Riehl, a girl of twenty-one, against Robert Barnes, of this city, seventy-two years old, worth half a million, for breach of promise and seduction for damages in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, was concluded at 11 o'clock last night, at Princeton, by a verdict for defendant. Buchanan and Gooding for defendant, and Senby Perrett Shackelford, of this city, and Gen. Harrow, of Mount Vernon, for plaintiff. The trial lasted five days, and was of a most sensational character.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore,
Cincinnati, O.
J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Prop'r.
no9 d3m

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS,
HENRY B. FOLEY,
FITZ LONSDALE.

New Orleans, Oct 1870.
oc31 dif

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON........ PROPRIETORS.
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dif

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 d1y

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS,
Late Governor of Ky

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.
LOUISVILLE..................KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: The Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is assured, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the courthouse. jai dtf

GEO. V. HOWK. CHAS. D. HOWK

G. V. HOWK & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Office, No. 111 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.,

WILL give personal attention to legal business of all kinds in the city of Louisville, and in southern Indiana. oc15 d3m

Dr. BLONDIN

Beautiful sets of teeth only $15. Plumpers can be so arranged upon old sets, giving the face its natural fullness. Particular attention paid to the treatment of ulcerated teeth. No. 158 Fourth st., between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.
de27 TuFr&Su 1y

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1871.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 [illegible]
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Scott county has but one distillery in operation.

It is proposed to establish a course of lectures in Georgetown.

A Columbia hat store attracts attention by advertising in circus fashion.

Georgetown is progressive. A two-mule express wagon succeeds the old one horse dray.

The "Brown family" had a reunion at New Liberty on Christmas Day—eighty members were present.

Major issues his Frankfort Yeoman daily during the Legislative session, in place of tri-weekly as heretofore.

Col. L. B. Ofhult, of Georgetown, recently found a curiosity. One of his hens laid a perfectly formed egg with a smaller one within it.

James D. Sanders, of Owenton, barely escaped drowning while crossing Eagle creek recently. The timely arrival of a friend saved his life.

Long Lick had a general fight on Christmas Eve. A turkey shooting furnished the opportunity and bad whisky the occasion. No very serious injury resulted.

Uncle Jack Smith, a well known old gentleman living near Columbia, got lost in the woods during the late cold weather and received such injury that he died on Friday of last week.

A son of Simon Wheat, colored, of Columbia, cut himself in the foot some time ago, and not paying proper attention to the wound, caught cold in it and died from lockjaw ten days afterwards.

Mr. Trotter, of Bourbon county, won the prize, a handsome gun, at the shooting match at Paris on the 28th ult. The True Kentuckian hopes that Montgomery may have better luck next time.

Calvin McIntyre, colored, who has been confined in the jail at Georgetown, charged with the murder of Reuben Force, colored, made his escape on Wednesday evening last. The jailer offers a reward for his apprehension.

The Directory of the Hardin County Agricultural and Mechanical Association have purchased of Mrs. Governor Helm twenty acres of land near Elizabethtown, and will soon commence the erection of buildings for fair purposes.

A small number of old Mexican coins having been found in a cave near Glasgow, rumor is rife as to unheard of treasures being buried thereabouts. The cave is said to contain, besides, a large quantity of human bones, little else, however, being discovered.

Signor Rubini and his two female assistants engaged in a disgraceful affair in their rooms after his recent exhibition in Paris. All the boarders were unwilling hearers of the cries and oaths, and some of them lookers-on at the bleeding faces, disheveled hair, &c.

J. L. Spraggins, whose marriage was recently announced, has been arrested in Covington, charged with obtaining the money of his late employer, Dr. Beale, Circuit Clerk of Harrison, under false pretences. His case was dismissed, as he had been permitted by the Doctor to collect accounts.

The City Fathers of Georgetown devote appropriations made for services rendered to bird and oyster suppers. The Times says of the last occasion of this kind, that if some of the older and more sedate members of the Board took the middle of the street on returning to their homes, it was simply because the sidewalks were covered with ice.

At Salvisa last week Rev. Harrington exhorted those willing to meet him in heaven to come forward and give him their hands (in other words to join the church). At that moment Zach. Lyon marched solemnly down the aisle and, to the astonishment of everybody, extended his hand to Mr. Harrington, who shook it cordially. Zach. then walked back to the group and remarked: "I give him my hand on that, though I ain't going to start right now."

The Lexington papers announce that on Monday last Hon. Cassius M. Clay, who may be regarded as the father of the Radical party of this State, made a speech in Richmond, in which he bore with terrible severity upon Gen. Grant's administration, and expressed his determination to co-operate with the Democratic party for the election of his successor. This is a heavy blow to the Radical party, which seems to be rapidly falling to pieces under the corruption and imbecility which marks its sway at Washington.

The Columbia Spectator has the following item: "We learn that on Saturday night last a party of armed men visited the premises of a Mr. Taylor, residing in the edge of Russell county, for the purpose, it is alleged, of administering to him some kind of punishment for some offense with which he stood charged. At the approach of the party they were fired upon from the house, and one of the number seriously if not fatally wounded. The fire was promptly returned, it is said, and the wife of Mr. Taylor wounded, but to what extent we were not advised."

And this is the jealousy of the Lexington Press: "We were gladdened last night by the appearance in our sanctum of that gallant and genial and handsomest and youngest of the editorial fraternity, our friend Craddock, of the True Kentuckian. With one little defect, he is as true a Kentuckian as our State affords, and if he would only get over that constitutional vanity, which prompts him to inquire 'whom will I have?' instead of 'who will have me?' he might yet attain to the distinguished respectability of a married man. Here's to that consummation."

Miss Betsy Kenney, the ancient maiden lady whose death by burning in a poor house was noticed in this column some days since, was noted for her persistency in prosecuting a land suit. The Paris Kentuckian says that during her long life she traveled constantly on foot over this and other States, hunting up evidence in her case, and, although frequently nonsuited, never despaired. When Hon. Garrett Davis made his first canvass for Congress, she published a card charging him with receiving a fee from her and afterward appearing for the opposite parties. The card circulating where Mr. Davis was unknown, he was compelled to explain that he had received a fee of five dollars from her to examine some papers, and that some years afterward was employed by other parties. The card reacted in Mr. Davis' favor.

The negroes of Elizabethtown had a procession New Year's eve, and behaved themselves in an unseemly manner. The News says of the affair: "Last Saturday they had some kind of a celebration, of some one of the amendments—the thirteenth, we believe. The procession was an exceedingly small one, and at no time were over eight men abreast in it. Yet in a sixty feet street, because Mr. James Matthis, the driver of the Adams Express wagon, in the discharge of his business chose to attempt to pass the procession, his wagon was stopped and his life threatened if he dared to move. Loaded guns cocked were presented at, and drawn sabres held over him, to carry into execution this threat. Suppose this had been white men treating a negro in this style, what a shout would have gone up from every Radical in the Union. Our people respect law abiding men, of whatever color—they know the negro is by law a citizen and a voter, and they make no objection to his exercising freely all his rights under the law, but they do object strenuously to any more of such outrageous conduct as that of last Saturday."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Scandinavians of Memphis are arranging for an ovation to Madame Nilsson.

Natchez levies $20,000 for school purposes, and it is said to be the biggest levy on the Mississippi.

The basis of cottage rent per month in Memphis is $10 per room of fifteen feet square and nine feet high.

According to the "City of Hills," Chattanooga is the "Village of Slums." It all grew out of a venomous New Year's address.

The recent elections to fill the vacancies in Guilford and Alamance and Caswell counties, North Carolina, held on Saturday last, resulted favorably to the Democratic Conservative party.

Mr. Frank S. Davis, president of the First National Bank, Memphis, was, on the 30th ult., made the recipient of an elegant carriage from a number of his friends in mercantile circles.

The life of a Virginia schoolmaster is not all sunshine. In Fairmount, the other day, the boys ducked their pedagogue in a neighboring creek because he would not treat them to five dollars' worth of trinkets.

Ex-Governor Wilson Lumpkin, of Georgia, died at his residence at Athens on Wednesday of last week. He was eighty-eight years of age, and filled many positions of honor and trust from the hands of the people of his State.

It is said that Savannah, Ga., is now more prosperous than at any period before or since the war, twenty-one thousand having been added to its population since 1865, and her exports, foreign and domestic, are fifty millions per annum.

An old negro woman, named Kate Wilson, living at Jack Stephens', in Northampton county, Va., was burned to death on Wednesday last. She was in a room alone, and when found had burnt into a crisp. It is presumed that her clothing accidentally caught on fire.

A couple of young gentlemen were arrested in Nashville on Wednesday night while on their way to a masked ball. They were *en costume*, and the blockhead of a policeman thought their case came under the law against masked marauders. It only spoiled their night's fun.

A little child of James Allison, of Wytheville, Va., came to its death on Monday last, from swallowing a bur, which is supposed to have been brought into the house by its mother. The bur was extracted by a physician, but the child died from the effects of inflammation.

John Jackson was tried in the County Court of Pittsylvania, Va., last week, and convicted of murder in the first degree, as an accomplice with Kit Hubbard in the murder of Joseph E Anderson, on the 4th of July last. He was sentenced to be executed on Friday, 24th of February next.

Major C. E. Hunt, formerly of the State of Virginia, now of the Egyptian army, was married on the 15th of November to Miss Sarah Keables, daughter of the late William F. Keables, of New London, Conn., in the office of the American Consul General, in Alexandria, Egypt, by the Rev. Dr. Lansing.

The people of Florida have just experienced the coldest weather ever felt in that usually mild climate. Vegetation has been thoroughly killed, and the freeze was so severe that ice was abundant from three to four inches thick. The banana and orange tree have been seriously damaged, and perhaps killed. Two inches of snow has fallen.

A gentleman widely known in Houston county, Georgia, on the day after the election offered any of his negro employes fifty acres of land, a mule, a hundred bushels of corn, five hundred pounds of pork and tools enough to work the land one year, if they would tell him who they voted for. Not a man of them could do it; only one attempted it, and he failed.

This was picked up on a train below Nashville, the other day: "Miss Mattie i want you to talk to me rite now i dont want no fooling about it. I am in ernest a bout this thing now dont you be a Frade to talk to me for they shant no body now anything a bout What you say to me. i just want you to come rite out an tell me Whether you Love me good a nuf For a husband or not. as i rite here is the place For you my dear Love."

A difficulty occurred near Abingdon, Virginia, on Tuesday of last week, between Robt. Thayer and James Smoot, during which the latter was shot and instantly killed. The weapon used was a double barreled shot-gun, both barrels of which were discharged into the breast of Smoot, literally tearing out his heart. The difficulty grew out of an old quarrel, and the shooting occurred at the house of Thayer, whither Smoot had gone, avowedly for the purpose of settling the old affair. Thayer was arrested.

Dr. Smith, of Greenville, South Carolina, having successfully cultivated tea in the exposed mountainous districts of that State, states his opinion that there is no climatic obstacle to the general cultivation of the plant in this country. If the experiments now making in tea culture in California prove successful and remunerative, it is believed that there will hardly be a limit to the extent to which tea will be raised on the Pacific coast, as well as in the hilly regions of some of the Southern States.

The oldest Mason in the world, Dr. Gabriel Bumpass, of Lawrence county, Tennessee, died there last week. He was, at the time of his death, 98 years and 7 months old, and was in many respects a remarkable man, having never used tobacco or liquor in any form. He joined the Masonic Order just previous to becoming of age, so that he must have been a Mason about 78 years. He was perfectly temperate in all his habits, and retained his mental faculties to the last. Of him it may be truly be said, "a good man has fallen in Israel."

How near Forrest came to delighting the Knoxvillians is thus stated by the Press and Herald: "The great tragedian, Edwin Forrest, had been advertised for several days to play for the Knoxville theater-goers on Monday and Tuesday nights. As no performance took place, it may not be out of place to say that Mr. Hoxie, after learning that the 'troop' had been 'performing' in a common 'rink' at Chattanooga and to a Wills Valley 'audience,' deemed it as well for the reputation of his hall that it should remain closed on the nights aforesaid. The 'traveling show,' of course, proceeded on up the road."

A foul murder was committed near Vanleer's Landing, in Dickson county, Tenn., on the night of the 30th of last December. It is said that a young man named Henry White, on the night mentioned, went to the house of a gentleman, intimidated him with threats on his life, ransacked the house, and took away all the jewelry on which he could lay his hands. Having obtained everything he desired, he proceeded to the dwelling of Sanford Dunegan, and demanded admittance, which was refused. Unable to effect a forcible entrance, and becoming enraged at Dunegan's stubbornness, he stepped back a short distance from the door and discharged a load of buckshot through the panels in the direction from which he thought Dunegan's voice proceeded. Dunegan was at the time sitting upright in his bed, and received two of the shot in his breast, killing him almost instantly. White, on discovering what he had done, left the country for parts unknown.

A rascally case of kidnapping occurred at Charleston, South Carolina, on Friday last. Before day the cry of murder was given in Beaufain street, by a man who was being taken from jail in irons to be put aboard a ship bound for Liverpool. By the aid of herculean strength he got away from the two men who had him, and begged in the most piteous tones for help, stating that he was about to be kidnapped and sent to parts he knew not where. The sympathy of the bystanders and the residents in the vicinity who threw up their windows and looked out was greatly exercised, but as his custodians represented themselves to be officers of the law, no one interfered, and the poor fellow was taken and dragged along. Those who would have rendered assistance in the face of the asseverations of those who had him did not do so, believing that they were carrying him to the guard-house, whither they intended repairing to appeal in his behalf. Instead of the prisoner—a landsman—being carried to the guard house, he was taken to the dock and put in a small boat manacled, and finally landed at the ship in the offing. Fortunately Geo. A. Howard applied at the guard-house to inquire into the matter, suspecting something wrong in the premises, and had his suspicions confirmed by being informed that no such man had been incarcerated there. The case presented such glaring rascality, that application was immediately made to Trial Justice John G. Mackey, and on investigating matters it was learned that Trial Justice Bunch had given a warrant to Ben Hernandez and Harry May to arrest the man, who was unconsciously locked up in jail without the shadow of a hearing. Mr. Howard, moved by the circumstances, prosecuted the parties, and proceeded with officers Haley and Nipson to the ship and brought the man to the city, who detailed the treatment he had received, and took out a warrant for Hernandez and May to answer. The former could not give security and was sent to jail, and the latter gave bail and saved himself a like fate. It is high time that the horrible system of procuring seamen by kidnapping should be prohibited.

They have an interesting election case to decide in Wisconsin. On the morning of the election for a member of the Legislature in Buffalo county, in that State, not long since, the Radical candidate took it into his head to die, and, in spite of the remonstrances of his family, he accordingly crossed over. He didn't even wait for breakfast. Here was an awkward go for his party; but they determined to make the best of it. They declared that they would rather have a dead Radical to represent them than a live Democrat, and so they went to the polls and voted for the corpse. But unfortunately for them, the corpse was defeated by a handsome majority, and now they demand another election on the grounds that they didn't know their candidate was dead when they voted for him, and that if the Democrat takes his seat they will have been virtually disfranchised, having been fooled into throwing their votes away. They ought to be disfranchised. No man should vote without first obtaining a physician's certificate that the candidate is alive.

The Governor's Message.

We need not recapitulate the topics of Governor STEVENSON's Message, which we publish this morning. It is a brief, business-like document, and speaks for itself. It contains a satisfactory exhibit of the State finances and a number of practical suggestions worthy to be promptly adopted by the Legislature. That portion devoted to the preservation of order and the restoration of the majesty of the law in Kentucky embraces matter as important as ever was submitted to a legislative body. The inadequacy of our local police for the repression of mob violence is a manifest defect; the insecurity of life and property in some counties, a political disgrace. Until some effective remedy is devised, the Legislature will strive in vain to introduce immigrant laborers enough into this State to take the place of those who will be driven from our borders. The poor man must be made as safe in his isolated cabin as the Governor in his capital, and must be made to feel that no man or set of men can, with impunity, molest or make him afraid. The right of trial by jury must be so fortified against the cruel and criminal usurpations of the mob that every Kentuckian may feel secure in life, liberty and property until deprived by a jury of his peers. If to insure such a consummation it be necessary to clothe the Governor temporarily with enlarged power, the Legislature should not hesitate to do it. The mere existence of adequate power in his hands would probably do away with all occasion for its exercise. We have no fear that a Governor, responsible directly to our people, would ever abuse this increased power in time of peace. Governor STEVENSON's recommendation in this connection is made for the benefit of his successor and with an unbiased regard for the best interests of Kentucky. We hope the Legislature will take the matter up in the same spirit and with equal wisdom.

Alabama Finances.

The annual report of State Auditor of Alabama for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870, has just been published, and the Montgomery Advertiser calls attention to some facts and figures therein which show the sort of economy with which the Radicals have administered the government. The bonded debt of the State is put down at $5,382,800, with an annual interest thereon of $316,346. Upwards of $3,200,000 of this debt were borrowed in New York and London, at 5 per cent., in 1866-'67, while $1,300,000 were borrowed in New York, in 1867-'68, at 8 per cent., involving an annual payment of $40,000 interest in excess of the former rates. "We should like to hear," says the Advertiser, "why this additional interest should be charged on a comparatively small sum raised in the same money market in the same year, when the larger sum seems to have been obtained at such a reasonable rate. The credit of the State, we presume, was equally good throughout the year, and we cannot conceive of any fluctuations of the money market to warrant such a wide difference as is here presented. Indeed, it was the boast of the Radical party that the credit of the State was never so high as when they had the control of its affairs." The report shows further that the clerks, permanent and temporary messengers and servants employed at the Capitol, cost the treasury upward of $31,000; that the fuel, lights, stationery, fittings and furnishings, &c., of the Capitol cost $41,000, and the public printing and binding $44,000; that the Secretary of State was paid $4,582; the Superintendent of Public Instruction, $6,305; and that a carpetbagger who was a State Senator, the sheriff of Wilcox county and a professor in the State University at Tuscaloosa, received $7,184 and was furnished a house free of rent. These are a few samples of economy under the Radical *regime*, now happily ended, it is to be hoped, forever. There are dozens of others quite as comforting to the tax-payers of the State.

☞ We are charged with sneering at General GRANT because he was once a clerk in a leather store; but the charge is unjust. We may possibly have said that we wondered what he had done with the capacity which enabled him to fill the position—we think it very likely we did say so—but we certainly did not intend the remark as a sneer.

☞ The Young Men's Christian Association of Troy, New York, furnishes billiard tables, cards, etc , for the entertainment of its members. With a supply of whisky and cigars and facilities for keno and rouge-et-noir, that Association would command the patronage of all Christians, of whatever creed.

☞ A Mississippi paper, which has had the delirium tremens all its life, has recently joined the Adopted Sons of Temperance, and now,

——With all the zeal
Which young and fiery converts feel,

insists upon a stringent prohibitory liquor law in that State.

☞ "The Brooklyn Union, THEODORE TILTON's recent paper," says an exchange, "knows eleven different women who are to come out as ministers of the Gospel." It is no secret in Brooklyn that the Union knows twice that many indifferent women who have gone in an opposite direction.

☞ Several of the largest job offices in Chicago are about to suspend operations for want of patronage, most of the leading divorce firms of the city having found it greatly to their interest to buy a lot of steam-presses and print their own blanks.

☞ The Rochester Union says: "The last instance of modesty is that of a lady who refused to wear a watch in her bosom because it had hands." Come, now—was it really because the watch had hands, or was it because the hands had no feeling?

☞ When a certain Senator advised Gen. GRANT the other day to "take a sober second thought about the San Domingo business," the President replied that it was absurd to ask him to take a sober thought about anything so soon after Christmas.

☞ The New York Sun thinks that an immense number of years ago mastodons were quite common in that vicinity. It they were how is it that neither the Cardiff Giant nor Colonel SUSAN B. ANTHONY has any recollection of them?

☞ BOUTWELL is the most selfish and envious of beings. He can't bear to see other men rise in public esteem. His sole object in paying off the national debt is to keep it from standing as a monument to somebody else.

☞ The New York Herald says "the science of rascality has almost reached perfection." And no wonder, since the leaders of the Radical party have devoted their whole time to its development for the last ten years.

☞ It is understood that the forthcoming census report will show, among other curious things, that there are but thirteen words in the English language that JOHN COVODE, of Pennsylvania, can spell correctly.

☞ A murder trial in Maine has cost three thousand dollars. If murderers could always be taken out and talked to and induced to count the cost beforehand, there would be fewer hands imbrued in blood.

☞ It is said that the President will appoint FRED. DOUGLASS as one of the commissioners to San Domingo. We don't know what color the report has, unless it is that of DOUGLASS himself.

☞ "It is said that ANNA DICKINSON cannot be induced to lecture in St. Louis." We don't believe a word of it. It's a story invented by the real estate dealers there to enhance the price of property.

☞ Some of the people of Atlanta are demanding the immediate construction of water-works. Can it be possible that they are becoming tired of whisky as a beverage?

☞ FISK's Twelve Temptations are in Chicago. But they are not temptations to the people of that city. *They* have been along there before.

☞ Now that everybody else has quit reading TUPPER's Proverbial Philosophy, he has gone to reading it himself.

☞ There is certainly one virtue that is its own reward—that of having married into the GRANT family.

CITY ITEMS.

Pure Irish Whisky.

Jameson's celebrated old Dublin Malt Whisky, in kegs and demijohns, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ Best brands of old Kentucky whisky at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Salt-rheum cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Guinness' Dublin Stout

and Younger's Scotch Ale, by the dozen or cask, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills, for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Allegheny Water.

Just received, a fresh supply of this "great dyspeptic cure," for sale in any quantity desired, by VINCENT DAVIS, Druggist, Sixth and Chestnut. ja6 d3

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, 114 Third street. de9 d30

Morbid Condition of the Blood.

This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as scrofula, white swelling, gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, ulcers, chronic sore eyes, swelled neck, salt rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and eruptions of all kinds.

For the cure of these various affections, which are merely symptoms of a morbid state of the blood, medical skill and science have not yet discovered a Blood Purifier equal to the Compound Extract of Stillingia.

This great Health Restorer and Blood Cleansing Cordial thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy and perfectly pure condition.

The genuine is prepared only by PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., Chemists, Atlanta, Ga., and each label bears the signature of J. S. PEMBERTON. de23 dtf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. del2 eodly

DIED.

WOOLFOLK—At Anchorage, Jefferson county, at 4:15 o'clock p. m. Thursday, Jan. 5, after a long and painful illness, ANN G. WOOLFOLK, aged 76 years.

Her funeral will take place at the First Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock a. m. Saturday, Jan. 7. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

☞ New Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy. ja6 d2

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MRS. FANNY W. HATHAWAY, wife of Thomas Hathaway, will be buried to-day. The funeral will take place at 2 p. m. from the Second Presbyterian Church in New Albany. Services by Rev. Dr. Stewart.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (Swedenborgean). The Rev. E. A. Beaman, of Cincinnati, will lecture at the chapel on Chestnut street, bet. Second and Third:

Friday, at 7½ p. m. Subject—Does the first chapter of Genesis treat of the material creation.

Sunday, at 3½ p. m. Subject—" The Books were opened." What are the books?

Sunday, at 7½ p. m. Subject—If Genesis does not treat of material creation, of what does it treat? ja6 d3*

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

Regular convention of Pioneer Lodge No. 8, Knights of Pythias, at their hall, corner of Eleventh and Green streets, this (Friday) evening, Jan 6, 1871, at 7½ o'clk. Installation of officers and work in first degree.

Notice.

THE Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers' Association are notified to meet at Beck's Hall to day, at 3 o'clock p. m. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting.
By order of the President.

Masonic Notice.

A stated meeting of Louisville Lodge, No. 400 F. A. M., will be held in Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock.
J. M. S. McCORKLE, Secy.

Notice.

THE Catholics of Louisville and vicinity will hold a public meeting at Silver Rink, on Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut, on Friday evening, Jan. 6, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of protesting against the usurpations of Victor Emanuel. Good speakers of both English and German will address the meeting. Let every Catholic in the city and vicinity attend.
By order of the Committee. ja4 d3*

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington College, Va.

Gen'l G. W. CUSTIS LEE, President.

THE spring term of the present session begins on the 1st of February. The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.

All the Academic schools of the College, as well as the Professional schools of Law and Engineering, are in full operation.

For further information address
WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
ja6 eod5

INGLESIDE SEMINARY

1,532 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE thirty-fourth session of this English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence Feb. 1, 1871. Classes re formed Jan. 4. Circulars sent on application. de23 d12exSu

EUREKA!

Ho! Ho! For the Gold Mines of Colorado!

WE are desirous of forming a gold-mining company in this place, and now are here representing the finest and richest property in America. This property is in Russel district, near Russel gulch, two miles west of Central City, in Gilpin county. On the main property there are 113 feet called the Topeka Lode, a branch from the main vein, 200 feet called the Topeka Junction, in all 313 feet, offered for the simple sum of $30,000 in shares of $500 each. For reference concerning this property write to Harly B. Morse, Central City, Colorado, or Geo. R. Mitchel, same place. Mr. J. Cunningham, 155 Rowan st., in this city, has a specimen of this property and also a photographic view of that region, and will explain all at any time when called upon to do so. We have already 7 shares taken, and desire to close out as soon as possible. For extra information address, Wm. M. Baker, Box 80, Sidney, Ohio, or J. H. Harshbarger, Box 21, Lexington, Indiana.
ja6 eod3* WM. M. BAKER.

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 107.
56, 63, 34, 64, 16, 60, 24, 7, 17, 49, 69, 13, 34, 65.

KENTUCKY CLASS 108.
41, 22, 2, 62, 33, 24, 1, 3, 17, 68, 57, 31.

Office No. 63 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

I HAVE just received a full stock of

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Embroidered Chemise Bands and Yokes;
Linen and Cotton Trimmings;
Lace Reviere, Tape Trimmings;
Lace and Muslin Chemisettes;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs;
Corsets, Infants' Embroidered Dresses & Waists;
Also Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 00;

AT

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store.

de31 103½ FOURTH ST.

W. M. BROOKS'

New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables,

Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st., MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof rooms—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 100 yards of the only packing-house in Memphis. I receive stock at cars or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should telegraph information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves.
de12 d3m W. M. BROOKS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Body and Its Needs.

Considering the extreme sensitiveness of the human body, and that it is unprotected except by artificial covering from the action of cold, it is not strange that at this season it is liable to many disorders. The skin exercises a powerful influence over the stomach and bowels, and when its functions are interrupted by sudden chills that seal the pores and prevent evaporation from the surface, internal congestion is apt to ensue. The digestive organs never perform their office properly when this is the case, and the waste matter of the system, which should be discharged in part through the perspiratory glands, having no other outlet than the bowels and the kidneys, constipation and a variety of renal diseases are more or less prevalent. Dyspepsia, where it exists, is also aggravated by these causes. The most effective preventive of, and remedy for, disturbances of this nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Acting as a stimulant and tonic, it rouses the stomach and the intestines, imparting to those important organs both activity and regularity. It also operates as a sudorific, by toning the vessels of the skin and permitting the free passage of exhausted matter through that natural sieve of the system. Being a mild diuretic, it gives a healthful impulse to the action of the kidneys, where there is a tendency to dropsy, and as a blood depurent and nervine, has a highly beneficial effect in rheumatic cases. It combines in happy proportions the tonic, alterative, aperient, antiseptic, diaphoretic, and antibilious properties requisite for the restoration of a system generally disordered, and has no equal as a winter medicine.
ja3 TuW&Fr&wl

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose, in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles farther down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State—out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more Southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive—embracing every possible phase of lung disease—has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more Northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the Southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected, even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well—provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.
J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
oc21 deodly-MW&F

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

MR. A. LAWSON having retired from the firm of Brown & Lawson, the business will be continued by R. L. Brown. ja5 d3* BROWN & LAWSON.

Notice.

H. D. NEWCOMB this day retires from the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm and style as heretofore. H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, GEORGE C. BUCHANAN, ANDREW BUCHANAN.
Louisville, Ky, Jan 1, 1871. ja3 dlm

Copartnership.

MR. THOMAS H. WEST, late with Bamberger, Bloom & Co., was admitted to a full interest in our business January 1, 1871, the style of the firm remaining as heretofore.
ja3 d6 NEALE & CO.

Copartnership Notice.

WORTHINGTON ROBINSON is admitted a member of our firm from this date.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
January 2, 1871. ja3 d6

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name and style of Gardner & Miller, to conduct a Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, at No. 247 West Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, north side.
A. HENRY GARDNER, NICHOLAS MILLER.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871.

Thankful for the past favors bestowed upon us, we beg to assure our friends and customers of our appreciation of the same, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit their future patronage.
ja1 dlm GARDNER & MILLER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Julius Dorn and Louis Barkhouse, under the style and firm of Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., expires this day by limitation.
Dec. 31, 1870. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby inform my friends and the trade that I shall continue the Wholesale Liquor business at the old house, No. 11 Second street. ja1 d30 JULIUS DORN.

I have become proprietor of the assets and have assumed the liabilities of the firm.
JULIUS DORN.

DRY GOODS.

FLANNELS.

20 Bales Blue Mixed, Black Mixed, and Red Twilled Flannel;
30 bales Plain Red Assorted Flannel;
25 do White do do;
20 cases Ballardvale do;
20 cases Blue Mixed and Black Mixed Plain do;
15 cases Assabet Plaid Flannel;
20 bales Yellow do;
150 pieces Opera Flannels, assorted colors;
20 cases Ellerton, 10 do Nashua, 20 do Clarion, 20 do Hamilton, 5 do Pemberton, 5 do Naumkeag, 5 do Arlington, 10 do Massachusetts — Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel.
10 do White Rock Plaid Linsey;
10 do Park do do;
10 do Irwin & Stinson's Plaid Linseys;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
de22 70 and 72 Sixth street.

BLANKETS.

20 CASES 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 White Bed Blankets;
50 bales 4 to 8 pound Gray Blankets;
15 bales Red and Blue do;
200 pair fine Crib do;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.
de22 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

CANDIDATES.

Lieutenant Governor.

We are authorized to announce Hon. James L. Allen as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, subject to the action of the Democratic State Convention. oc11 dlawtc

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my drug and apothecary establishment, situated on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, to Mr. P. F. Smith.
Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. THOS. E. JENKINS.

P. F. SMITH,
(Successor to Thos. E. Jenkins, M. D.,)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Walnut Sts., LOUISVILLE.
ja3 dlm

SAGINAW (Mich.) SAW AND PLANING MILLS.—The undersigned have Three Mills, cutting annually Twenty-five Millions feet of Lumber, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber, either dressed or in rough; also Laths, Shingles, Pickets, Moldings, Window Frames, Casings, &c. Shipments by either rail or water. Orders solicited.
se26 Mo&Fly R. H. BENNETT & CO.

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price.
JOSEPH SCHWAB,
oc24 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save your expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th
LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc18 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Orleans Sugar.

64 HHDS prime to choice N. O. Sugar received per Louisville and Nashville railroad and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
ja6 d3 34 Fourth street.

Notice.

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. [illegible] Third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will call as above.
Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—dtt

Notice to Water Consumers.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1871.

THE Water Rents from date to July 1, 1871, are now due. The rules of the Company require said rents to be paid at its office by the 11th day of the present month. WM. F. BARRET,
ja1 d10 Pres't Water Co.

Missouri County Bonds.

WE offer for sale the following Missouri County Bonds:

County		Interest.
Calloway, due in 1876, 1877, 1878		9 per cent.
Macon, "	20 years	8 per cent.
Cooper, "	10 years	10 per cent.

These bonds are sold at rates which yield the holder from 10½ to 13 per cent. upon the investment.

Reference is made to the following named gentlemen among many others, who, having thoroughly investigated the legality and resources of the different counties, have invested largely in Missouri County Bonds: R. L. Shackelford, Cashier First National Bank, Danville; Col. John Cowan, Teller do.; James Kinnaird, Sr., Vice President do.; Rev. R. A. Johnstone, Financial Agent of Centre College; John Owsley, Cashier Deposit Bank, Stanford, Ky.; Silas T. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.; N. Long & Co., Bankers, Russellville, Ky.; Ed Cronley, Cashier City National Bank, Lexington, Ky.; Dr A. T. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Z. F. McBrayer, President Commercial Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Separate pamphlets of each county containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county furnished on application to SAM'L McKEE, Bond and Stock Broker, 206 West Main st., Louisville, Ky. ASHBY McKEE, Lexington, Ky. Dr. A. R. McKEE, Danville, Ky.
de7 Fr&Motf

Notice.

TO all persons interested in the Navigation of the Ohio River—In the construction of the bridge over the Ohio river, which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is building (at Benwood), under authority of an act of Congress, it is necessary to temporarily obstruct the channel by false works.

This is to give notice that after this date all spans, except the main channel span, will be closed. This span is near the middle of the river, and is 335 feet between masonry at low-water line.
JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Chief Engineer B & O. R. R.
December 8, 1870. de12 MoWe&Fr12

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE German Bank and Insurance Co. December 31, 1870.

ASSETS.

Bills of exchange	$271,809 62
Office fixtures	3,493 98
Books and stationery	1,093 45
Revenue stamps	93 10
Protest account	2 75
Suspended debt	2,568 86
Local bonds	10,305 00
Due from banks and bankers	19,679 91
Cash on hand	24,641 57
	$333,694 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$167,160 00
Due depositors	130,818 51
Unearned fire premiums	5,315 46
Dividends Nos. 1 and 2	28,417 20
Due to banks	1,315 25
Profit and loss	847 82
	$333,694 24

P. VIGLINI, Secy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1871.
ja6 d5 JAMES A. LEECH, N. P.

CONDITION OF THE Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills discounted	$875,109 61
Corporation and Mortgage Bonds	116,465 61
Suspended Debt	7,428 70
Real Estate	74,996 92
Office Furniture	3,438 60
Due from Banks and Bankers	30,403 64
Cash on hand	90,659 34
	$1,198,491 52

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Surplus	41,147 03
Due to Banks and Bankers	90,473 88
Dividends unpaid	27,867 05
Deposits	539,003 75
	1,198,491 52

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870.

Subscribed and sworn to before me Jan. 5, 1871.
ja6 d5 WM R. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

CONDITION OF People's Bank of Kentucky. December 31, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Bills of exchange and notes discounted		$496,788 06
Notes discounted in suit		3,197 14
Bonds of Louisville Bridge Company		73,000 00
Real estate—bank building		50,000 00
Fixtures		3,419 99
Suspended debt		[illegible]
Due from banks		86,915 53
Cash—Gold	$11,325 00	
Currency	48,534 70	
Eastern exchange	34,168 86	
		94,028 56
		$757,864 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000 00
Contingent fund		10,000 00
Profit and loss	$50,379 54	
Deduct dividend No. 20—4 per cent declared this day	20,000 00	
		30,379 54
Fund to pay Gov't and State taxes		5,700 10
Dividends uncalled for		9,468 00
Deposit		180,794 57
Due to banks		21,521 87
		$757,864 08

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31, 1870. JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of January, 1871.
ja5 d5 J. W. BATCHELOR, N. P. J. C., Ky.

CONDITION OF THE Western Ins. and Banking Co. December 31, 1870.

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$33,000 00
Expenses	5,773 22
Taxes paid	2,431 42
Fixtures and furniture	2,300 00
Revenue stamps	150 33
Bills and notes discounted	422,296 63
Cash	49,789 55
Due from banks and bankers	27,088 73
Bonds	26,000 00
	$569,353 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$350,000 00
Exchange and interest	27,780 50
Fire premiums	19,089 24
Due to banks and bankers	11,542 25
Deposits	[illegible]
	$569,353 88

HENRY HURTER, Secy.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of January, 1871.
ja5 d5 C. S. MUELLER, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF Farmers' & Drovers' Bank DECEMBER 31, 1870.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills	$321,559 25
Stamps	197 50
Office Furniture	2,298 70
Fitting up office	1,320 51
Tax account	898 05
Protest	9 75
Expenses	3,771 51
Real Estate	22,426 15
Bonds	744 50
Due from Banks	22,083 52
Cash	77,742 79
	$453,632 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Individual Deposits	339,309 89
Interest	12,046 59
Due Banks	1,384 19
Profit and Loss	911 66
	$453,632 24

R. S. VEICH, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 1st of January, 1871. W. JO. WILSON, N. P. J. C.
ja5 d5

CONDITION OF THE Western Financial Corporation.

ASSETS.

Bonds	$213,500 00
Office furniture	570 38
Protests	16 72
Bills and notes discounted	1,016,634 38
Suspended debt	2,836 51
Debts in suit	1,139 77
Revenue stamps	459 50
Due by banks	26,566 68
New York exchange	14,792 31
Currency	80,559 65
	$1,387,116 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$800,000 00
Due to depositors	499,106 67
Due to banks	37,671 68
Surplus	18,338 54
Dividend No. 4	32,000 00
	$1,387,116 86

JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 31st day of December, 1870. H. M. BURFORD, Notary Public J. C.
ja4 d5

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja29 dtf

CEMETERIES, GARDENS & PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 26th st. ja1 dlm*

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 8 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. tnl

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 31 and 33 st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORNN, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st. north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST.



Has manufactory of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja8 dtf

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

BANK OF AMERICA, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of twelve (12) directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at its office on Monday, Jan 9, 1871.
ja5 dtJa9 CLINTON McCLARTY, Cashier.

Notice.

BANK OF AMERICA, LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE fifth (5th) call of 10 per centum upon the capital stock of this Bank has been made and is now due and payable at the office in basement of Merchants' Bank building.
ja5 d8 CLINTON McCLARTY, Cashier.

Dividend.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of 6 per cent. will be paid to stockholders of the Northern Bank registered at this branch.
ja5 d7 H. B. HILL, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Louisville Insurance and Banking Co.

THE annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the company's office, on Monday, January 9, 1871. Stockholders will please bring their certificates for exchange.
ja3 c5 J. M. GLEASON, Secy.

Dividend.

THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have declared a cash dividend of three (3) per cent upon the stock and stock liabilities of the company out of the earnings of the six months ending 31st December last, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.
Jan. 3, 1871—d6 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice

OFFICE MANUFACTURING & FINANCIAL CO., Jan. 2, 1871.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 31st ult., a call of 10 per cent. was made on the capital stock of said company, payable at their office on or before the 1st day of February, 1871.
ja3 d10 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Dividend.

WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO., LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE Directors of the Western Insurance and Banking Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand.
ja3 d6 HENRY HURTER, Sec'y.

Notice.

OFFICE FRANKLIN INS. CO., OF LOUISVILLE, January 2, 1871.

UNDER resolution of the Board of Directors, the stock notes held by this company are ordered to be returned to the makers canceled, the capital stock of the company now being fully paid up, and a return premium of 25 per cent. made to the marine policy holders.
ja3 d6 R. A. BROWINSKI, Secy.

Kentucky Department Life Association of America.

THE annual meeting of the Trustees of the Kentucky Department Life Association of America, for the purpose of electing thirteen directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Association, 44 West Main street, Louisville, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m.
ja1 dtd JNO. C BONNYCASTLE, Sec'y.

Notice.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at its Banking-house on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.
de31 dtd GEO. S. ALLISON, Cashier.

Notice.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, December 29, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five directors to serve during the ensuing year.
de30 dtd J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

Notice.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 27, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held on Monday, Jan 9, 1871, at its office, corner of Seventh and Main streets, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., for the purpose of electing thirteen directors to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of any business that may come before them.
de28 dtJa9 R. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

THERE will be an election held for five Directors on Tuesday, Jan 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., at their office.
de30 dtd R S MOXLEY, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charges.

Those seeking Medical advice ought to know that many who *pretend* to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L's diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $3.

Best quality of Male Safes, $9 each—$ for $3. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE. Office, 104 Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ja30 d1

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York.
de25 deod6mMoWe&Fr

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Remedies.—Use these only, and save time, health, and money. $1,000 reward for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c. It is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known—removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 2, cures mercurial affections, rheumatism in all its forms, and gives immediate relief in all cases.

Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Antidote, a radical cure for all urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Elixir d'Amour, a radical cure for nervous or general debility in old or young, imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

Send money by Express, or order goods through your Druggist, and you will meet with no loss. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies. D. B. Richards, sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, 228 Varick street, New York.

For sale by W. W. SMITH, Sixth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. no28 dMW&Fr&weowly

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

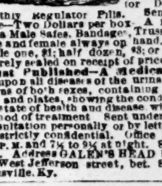
The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Established 1850, Chartered 1861



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price—Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen; sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 80 large pages, 32 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. and 7½ to 9½ at night. Sundays from 2 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third Louisville, Ky.

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, $1 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

Also M. La Craux French Powders, guaranteed. Price by mail $2 and 3 stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
112 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardware and Cutlery.

MECHANICS' and Farmers' Tools, Builders' Hardware, &c., at reduced prices. 75 Third street.
no30 SuTu&Frsm A. McBRIDE.

COURIER-JOURNAL

1871.

THE Consolidation of the LOUISVILLE COURIER and the LOUISVILLE JOURNAL and the LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT having proven acceptable in a gratifying degree to the patrons of those papers, the

COURIER-JOURNAL

is confidently submitted for a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to it, and which now embraces not only the entire SOUTH and WEST, but is rapidly extending its circulation in the NORTHWEST and the PACIFIC SLOPE. In

Politics

the COURIER-JOURNAL will earnestly and faithfully advocate the principles of NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, FREE TRADE, PROGRESSIVE COMMERCE, WESTERN and SOUTHERN ECONOMY, CIVILIZATION and PEACE.

Kentucky News

will continue to be a special feature, carefully collated from papers issued in the various portions of the State.

Southern News.

The advantages offered to see at a glance a complete and full synopsis of everything of an interesting character transpiring from time to time in the South are unequaled by any paper in the country.

General News.

Special attention is given to laying before its readers the latest and fullest telegrams from all points in communication at home and abroad and the freshest particulars by mail of all events of general or special importance.

Correspondence.

An efficient corps of intelligent correspondents distributed at all the principal points will furnish letters on the current political, commercial, literary, musical and fashionable topics and events of the day.

Agriculture.

Everything pertaining to this important department will be given that may be of interest.

The Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic

will find the COURIER-JOURNAL an epitome of information upon all salient points touching their professions.

Literature, Science and Art.

The latest books, scientific discoveries and matters relating to biography, personal and historical reminiscences, painting, sculpture and music will be critically reviewed in the

"Literary"

column of the COURIER-JOURNAL, which has so rapidly grown into favor with all classes of its readers.

The Monetary and Commercial

department of the paper will embrace a thorough and truthful review of the condition of the money and other markets.

Railroads and Steamboats.

Especial attention will be given to all matters touching these important interests.

Local News.

The large editorial corps and reportorial and phonographic staff of the COURIER-JOURNAL enable it to give the fullest and most authentic particulars of everything transpiring in the city or vicinity.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 [illegible]
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents at three cents per copy.

SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

Devoted to News and Literature, and issued every Sunday morning.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, when delivered in city	2 50

The Daily Courier-Journal, including Sunday issue, by mail, $14 00 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 50 a year.

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers. After one full club has been made up, additions from time to time may be made singly at the same rate.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or bank drafts or checks or by express. We wish it distinctly understood that we *will not be responsible* for money lost in its transmission to us by mail.

☞ Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

All letters should be addressed to
COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY,
110 and 112 West Jefferson street,
Louisville, Ky.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a [illegible])

Daily Courier-Journal.

[illegible] and Fourth Pages—$1 [illegible] per square [illegible] insertion.

[illegible] Third Page—[illegible] for the first week, [illegible] each insertion for the second week, [illegible] square for each insertion thereafter [illegible] one month, $18; two months, $30; three months [illegible] every other day one month, $10; two months [illegible] three months, $25

For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Board[ing]," marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and [other] notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion [illegible] advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 20 cents per line. "City [illegible]" cents per line. "Local Notices" 30 cents per [line]. "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each [insertion].

Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" [illegible] ments 20 per cent. additional.

[illegible] and stere[otype] advertisements [illegible] Double column advertisements to 50 per cent. [illegible] Advertisements to occupy fixed places 20 per [cent. ad]ditional.

All advertisements, except for established [business] houses, with whom we have running account[s] [must] be paid for in advance.

[Bi]lls due on first insertion of advertisement[s]; bills with regular advertisers rendered mont[hly].

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid [agate] each insertion. No advertisement or notice [taken for less] than $1. Special notices, items, &c., [double] rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned [illegible] ers; and all news matter which is used will be [paid] for, if the charge be specified by the correspon[dent].

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashv[ille]

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVI[LLE]

RAILROAD LINE

Trains run to and from Louisville as follo[ws]:

Leave. (Nov. 30, 1870.)

9:00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail [illegible]
6:45 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express [illegible]
12:30 A. M. Nashville & Southeastern Exp. Mail [illegible]
8:25 A. M. Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail [illegible]
3:50 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation [illegible]

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation train [illegible] Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 1:50 P. M., [ar]rive at Glasgow at 6:10 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; [return]ing, leave Glasgow at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; [arr]ive at Glasgow Junction at 9:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile [illegible] and Nashville and Southeastern Express [illegible] daily. All other trains daily except Sun[day].

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be [at] depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, a[nd in]formation as to Sleeping Cars, Through Conn[ections] with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at [the] Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner [illegible] and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard [illegible] Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner [illegible] and Broadway.
nov30 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l [Sup't].

Louisville and Cincinn[ati]

SHORT-LINE R[.R.]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday.	3:10 a m	[illegible]
Cincinnati Fast Line. "	8:30 a m	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 p m	[illegible]
Cin Night Express, ex Saturday	11:30 p m	[illegible]
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	5:55 a m	[illegible]
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	3:50 p m	[illegible]
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	4:35 p m	[illegible]

Sleeping Cars on 11:10 P. M. Round tri[p tickets to] Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at [the Com]pany's offices, Third and Main streets, Louis[ville Hotel,] Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, corn[er] Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to [secure] sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be sent.
de12 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintend[ent].

Shelby Railroad Company.

Leaves Louisville (via the Short-line) 8:30 [a. m.] and 3:55 p. m. Leave Shelbyville 8:15 a. m. and [illegible] p. m. Passengers taking the 3:55 p. m. train [illegible] Louisville and the 8:15 a. m. from Shelbyvill[e] through without change of cars. Trains [illegible] from Louisville, 2:20 p. m. from Shelbyville, [illegible] mixed trains from Anchorage and Shelbyville.

GREAT THROUGH ROUT[E]

North, East, and We[st]

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. L[ine]

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depo[t as] follows:

8:35 A. M. New York Express daily except [Sunday.] Pullman's Palace cars through to Pitts[burg,] Philadelphia, and New York without cha[nge] via Pan-Handle.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. L[ouis] in Pullman's palace cars; to Chicago in sle[eping] day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, [illegible] Albany, and New York, via Bee Line [illegible] change in Wagner's drawing room [illegible] sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making [illegible] close East and West, with through car to [St.] Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs (free).

Notice—On Sunday through cars to the East [illegible] via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot [at] 2:20 P. M.

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured at General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third [and] at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Will[ard] Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue [and] Fourteenth street.
HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup[t].
S. F. CAREY, G. T. A.
November 20, 1870.

THE

Louisville, New Albany & Chica[go]

RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and fr[om] Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. B[y this] arrangement passengers avoid the tedious [and omni]bus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leaving Bridge Depot at 9:15 [illegible]
Arrive at " " at 9:00 [illegible]

Tickets for all points on this line can be procu[red at] their office at the Bridge Depot.
M. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.

MEDICINES.

THE GREAT LUNG REMED[Y]

Globe Flower Cough Syr[up]

Cures permanently Bronchitis, Asthma, Cou[ghs,] Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Croup, Whoopi[ng] Cough, and Consumption, when taken in time. [It has] never failed. OVER TWENTY THOUSAND [LIVING] WITNESSES to bear testimony to the great [su]periority of Globe Flower Cough Syrup over [all] other Lung Remedies introduced.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup is a certain cur[e for] every form of Cough.

It quickly relieves the spasmodic irritation, pr[o]motes expectoration, and clears the air passages [of] mucous.

It purifies the fluids and heals ulcers and [illegible] in the lungs.

It should be used in every form of Phthisis, [for] Pain or soreness in the Chest, Cough, [Night] Sweats, Sore Throat, Night Sweats, Feverishness, [Loss] of Appetite, and Gradual Wasting Away.

We guarantee that it contains no Opium, or any [of] its preparations, or other injurious drug.

Send by your Profession and People is most r[e]spectfully solicited.

For sale by Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., Proprietors and Chemists, Atlanta, Ga.

READ! READ!

BYINGTON'S HOTEL, FORT VALLEY, GA., December 1, 1870.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gents—For the past two months I have been suf[fering] with a very severe cough, and I used fifty di[fferent] remedies without receiving the least bene[fit,] but a few days ago a friend recommended your Glob[e] Flower Cough Syrup, and I am proud to say that [my] cough was entirely cured before the bottle was near[ly] empty. I am, very respectfully,
E. T. BYINGTON.

ROSWELL, GA., April 23, 1870.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co.:

Dear Sirs—I received the bottle of Globe Flo[wer] Cough Syrup at noon yesterday and began the use [of] it immediately. My patie t passed a more comfor[t]able night than she has for three months, and now [at] 10 o'clock a. m., she feels like another woman. [I in]tend to continue the use of the Globe Flower Syr[up] believing it will make a cure. Never have I [wit]nessed such great benefit from a remedy in so sho[rt] a time in my life. I shall, in the future, use you[r] Globe Flower Syrup in all cases of colds, coughs and all affections of the lungs that may present them selves. Respectfully, S. B. ANDERSON, M. D.

[From Rev. H. E. Taliaferro.]

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 14, 1866.

Dr. J. S. Pemberton:

Dear Sir—It not being in my power to visit you[r] city soon, and as I am often asked for your Globe Flower Syrup I wish you to send me one dozen bot[tles]. My son-in-law has been cured of a long obsti[nate] lung affection, bord ring on consumption, b[y] the use of two bottles. Every one who has tried [it] wants more, and those who have not tried it wish [to.] If you can, I will remit the money when you forward th[e] bill. Yours truly, H. E. TALIAFERRO.

For sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., and B. F. A. FORD, Druggist, de28 deod6m Corner Seventh and Market.

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure,

THE best and most reliable article in the mark[et] for the permanent cure of Rheumatism [and] Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists. H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent, my8 dSuW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

GRIMAULT and Co's

Chemist to the Court,

45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

FRENCH MEDECINES

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON

Clear as spring water and tasteless, has the advan[tage] over all ferruginous preparations of containing iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis pains in the stomach, dif[ficult] digestions, dismenorrhes, anemia, general de[bility] and poorness of the blood, and agrees especi[ally] with the most delicate stomachs.

ASTHMA

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sov[er]eign remedy for the above distressing affection[s], especially when Belladonna, stramonium and opium have failed to give relief.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO

CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent and chronic cases of private diseases. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: GRIMAULT AND CO.

NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGEST[ION]

BURIN DU BUISSON

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangement of the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and laborious digestions, windy [illegible], emaciation, jaundice and complaints of the liver and loins.

They are considered by physicians as being superior to the celebrated Vichy Lozenges.

Agents in Louisville.
jel9 dlawFly PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

LORD AINSLEY is said to be coloring photographs in New York.

THE Detroit papers have been seized with "a steam engine controversy."

A "STOUT, hearty girl" in St. Louis, slept five days and five nights and expects to go on exhibition.

THE best that can be said of Grant's Administration is that it has furnished the country an abundance of game.

J. SMYTHE JOWNES thinks the street car companies ought to take measures to regulate the standard of waits.

RICHARD IVANHOE COCKE, of Virginia, is to commence the practice of law in McCracken county, Ky., shortly.

A CINCINNATI man who appeared in a wedding report as an "impecunious aristocrat" is looking for the reporter.

ALL the newspaper dead-heads agree that $4 isn't too much to pay to see Nilsson, and all the reading pudding-heads are going to see her.

THE unanimity with which the Nashville dailies have taken to the noble science of agriculture is touching. Mr. Greeley has not lived in vain.

A WISCONSIN paper announces: "W. A. Wilkes, Esq., and his estimable wife, the Rev. E. Tupper Wilkes, left on Thursday evening to take up their residence in Rochester."

THE Detroit Free Press unearths a remarkable case of newspaper honesty. "De Hollander," printed in Michigan, not only translates from its exchanges, but gives credit for the matter translated.

THE World is guilty of this: "In reply to the Canadian butting challenge, which we published a few days ago, a hard-headed colored citizen of Detroit has responded that he would be very happy to, but ——."

IN writing of the death of "another old citizen," a Cincinnati paper says that "about the year 1040 his store was moved to the corner of Main and Fourth streets." Cincinnati must have been quite a town in those days.

THE newspapers in the country are evidently getting their readers into shape for a general and magnificent vomit. These "excellent imitations" of Bret Harte do very well as emetics; to say they are anything else is abominable.

A WOMAN in Milwaukee left her house recently, and returned to find her infant child mangled and partially devoured by a hog. An officer of the law was about to shoot the animal, when she plaintively begged him not to do so, "as her loss was heavy enough already."—[Ex.

THE following is the result of an interview with Chase: "Reporter—Have you any views concerning the next Presidential campaign? Chief Justice—This event is so far in the distance that I have not given the subject a thought. I anticipate it will be a lively campaign, on account of the dissensions that have sprung up in the Republican party."

THE Cincinnati Enquirer thinks the daughter of Gen. Anderson has taken her ducks to a poor market, like the majority of English and American women who have married Italian counts. "The Italian count, as a general thing, is a black-whiskered beast, addicted to drinking, gambling, and occasionally beating his wife when she fails to provide him with money enough to pursue his elegant recreations."

So far as his person is concerned, the Duke of Aosta is stronger to-day in his weakness, appealing as it does to generous and chivalric sympathy, than he would have been surrounded by the glittering bayonets of Prim's guards. He has no element of character to provoke resentment. Feeble in intellect, destitute of ambition, and effeminate in organization, he will be regarded and treated as the mere instrument of one whom violence has already removed. Topete, who is invested with extraordinary functions, will at least shelter him with a manly protection, until the nation can act for itself.—[Washington Patriot.

THE Boston Traveller is truly afflicted. It is extensively advertising the publication of its eighteen-column review of 1870, by Mr. Hazewell, one of the pet literary phenomena of Boston, a man with the historical faculty as abnormally developed as the arithmetical in Zerah Colburn, or the musical in Blind Tom—a man who has reviewed the events of every week every Saturday afternoon in the same paper, and has done similar work in other journals, who crystalized the events of the decade in seventeen pages of Harper's Monthly, and whose habit is to write off this sort of matter at a sitting, without reference to a note or authority, at the rate of a newspaper column in forty-two minutes.

IN nothing has Mr. Greeley's heavenly disposition cropped out more than in this, which he prints in the Tribune of Tuesday: "Mr. John H. Surratt is, in our view, about as despicable a creature as Slavery ever spawned and mock Chivalry nourished; but Free Speech is nevertheless precious and not to be foregone on whatever pretext. We would walk a long mile to get out of hearing of the miscreant's stupid 'lecture' on Booth's execrable business; but we insist that Surratt be allowed to speak wherever he can find willing hearers. If he breaks any law, punish him according to the law; but do not let the sacred right of Free Utterance be outraged in his unworthy person. If you are doing God's work, reject the Devil's weapons!"

THE Cincinnati Commercial relates this: "Ah Foon, the Chinese magician who is endeavoring to turn an honest penny by the display of his remarkable sleight-of-hand, went up to the slaughter-house of Trowbridge Brothers, on Court street, to see how hogs are killed and cured, and while 'doing' the establishment, met with quite a misfortune. He was taking in the ham-trimming department, and closely observing the operations of the workmen, when an innocent 'cutter,' named Mike Fitzgerald, out of pure mischief, slipped up behind him and gave his long and beautiful cue a tug that brought the magnificent appendage out by the roots. Ah Foon was in a terrible rage, as may well be supposed, and would have made as short work of Mr. Fitzgerald as Mr. William Nye did of his celebrated countryman Ah Sin on a memorable occasion, but for the interference of Mike's fellow-workmen. Perceiving that there was no chance for personal resentment, the outraged magician proceeded to the Police Court and swore out a warrant against the playful Mike, charging him with assault and battery."

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Democratic Meeting in Madison County.

RICHMOND, KY., Jan. 2, 1871.

At an adjourned meeting of the Democracy of Madison county, held this day in the court-house, Dr. C. J. Walker was called to the chair, R. G. Burton appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, the Chair appointed Col. J. B. McCreery, Capt. J. L. Jones, Wm. Tivis, Harvey Cobb and A. T. Chenault a committee to draft resolutions and report to the meeting. They reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we indorse the call for a Democratic State Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the 3d day of May next, and that the following-named Democrats are hereby appointed to said Convention: W. C. Miller, Col. J. B. McCreery, Thos. J. Scott, Col. C. J. Walker, R. J. White, A. J. Dudley, J. L. Jones, John D. Harris, Wm. M. Irvine, Will Jennings, J. T. Estill, C. R. Estill, John A. Duncan, R. E. Little, J. P. Herndon, S. Biggerstaff, W. M. Ballard, G. D. Shackelford, R. B. Terrell, J. B. Walker, Wm. Collins, Jr., A. C. Chenault, Perry Carr, J. C. Arvine, W. T. Fox, Dud Tribble, Harvey Cobb, Ab Sheaver, Milo Baxter, J. W. Brock, Jos. Phelps, J. Shelby Irvine, D. W. Irvine, Dr. Chas. Butler, Chas. Oldham, Geo. W. Lockridge, Jerry Broaddus, James Maupin, C. C. Maupin, Dr. John Maupin, John Bestuer, J. L. Francis, J. W. Stivers, Jno. Todd, E. H. Ballard, E. F. Holloway, J. M. Cornelison, C. C. Chrisman, Will T. Tevis, B. F. Tevis, J. J. Farris, C. S. Turner, E. J. Shackelford, Dr. F. J. Dickerson, W. H. Terrill, Abram Burton, Thomas Jones, Milford Jackson, W. S. Colby, Obe Biggerstaff, Dr. John T. Hood, Dr. John Scott, A. J. Mershon, Ed. W. Turner, W. M. Stone, W. J. Walker, Talton Newby, Sr., Thomas S. Bronston, Wm. W. Moore, Reuben Lowry, Major Wm. Coffee, David Chenault, O. P. Wilson, Nathan Noland, Thomas P. Dudley, Colonel Wm. Harris, N. Douglas, C. H. Breck, Jack Willoughby, Wm. Chenault, John Kinnard, S. C. Higgins, T. M. Cov, M. B. Cov, Wm. Terrell, R. P. Fox, Green Clay, R. G. Burton, Reuben Munday, Josiah Simmons, Thomas Phelps, C. C. Harris, Thomas Cotton, A. B. Syman, Frank Cornelison, Joseph Gentry, Howard Neal, Wm. Burnam, V. R. Tudor, Wm. Robinson, Weber Sales, Leroy Mitchell, S. Turner, Jr., W. B. Smith, H. C. Menter, and all other Democrats who may be in attendance on said convention.

Resolved, That in our countryman, Edw. W. Turner, we have a true Democrat and a man worthy and well qualified to fill any position the Democrats of the State may give him, and we do hereby recommend him for the place of Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and instruct our delegates to cast the vote of Madison county for him in the convention; and that they use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That Madison county being one of the largest, wealthiest, and most influential counties in the State, and never having had a State office, now ask said place for our fellow-citizen Judge E. W. Turner.

Resolved, That the course of Hon. Thomas C. McCreery in the United States Senate, and more particularly his fearless conduct in offering the resolution of inquiry concerning the rightful ownership of the Arlington property, was but another evidence to his constituents and the country of his honesty, his boldness, and his devotion to the rights of the persecuted and oppressed, and that we most heartily indorse every utterance of his noble and eloquent speech in support of said resolution.

And resolved further, That the obligations of the party are due to our gallant Representative Mat Adams, for the able, dignified and faithful manner in which he has performed his duty in Congress, and that the Democratic party of Madison hereby renew their thanks to him for the zealous, brilliant and successful canvass which he made in his last race, and by which he broke, routed and demoralized the forces of Radicalism; and they once more express their confidence in his patriotism and renew their pledges for his support.

C. J. WALKER, Chairman.
R. G. BURTON, Secretary.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Quorum—Cincinnati on Hand with a New Charter—Her Attorneys Organizing an Active Lobby with that $80,000—Negro Testimony—The Frankfort Election, etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS,
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 5, 1871.

Each train that came in yesterday, after adjournment, brought accessions, so that by last night the office of the Capital Hotel, the place where members most do congregate, presented quite a thronged and lively appearance, completely setting at rest all doubt as to the presence in Frankfort of a quorum. This morning there were additional arrivals; and when 10 o'clock, the hour for assembling, arrived, both Houses were pretty full.

The apprehension has been expressed that, beginning as the session does, when everybody likes to be at home to make arrangements and settlements for the year, its first week would find at the State-house "a beggarly account of empty boxes." I congratulate our legislators on the manner in which they have proved the prophecy fallacious, and trust that, as in the matter of attendance, they have commenced so well, they will not weary in well-doing, but remain, all of them, constantly and faithfully at the post of duty, until all important business before them shall have been disposed of. If an adjourned session was necessary, care should be taken that it is not prolonged beyond the shortest time in which the work can be done.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

After the organization of the respective houses to-day a joint committee was appointed to wait upon Governor Stevenson and inform him that they were in readiness to receive any communication he might have to make. This duty having been performed, the message was sent in and read by the Clerks. The document having been referred to the appropriate committees, the usual resolution for printing was made and adopted.

LEGISLATION TO-DAY.

The Senate adjourned soon after the reading of the message. The House, however, remained in session until about noon, and a good many "leaves" were obtained—most of them, of course, for bills of little general interest. Several of them, however, were of considerable importance, and not the least among them was that for the incorporation of

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD,

which Mr. McKee, the very able Representative from Garrard, introduced, and for which (i. e., the preparation of the bill) he asked that a committee consisting of Messrs. Wolf, of Kenton county; Myall, of Bourbon; Chrisman, of Wayne; Cantrell, of Scott, and McKee, of Garrard, should be designated. Judge Phister, of Mason, whose powerful speech on the Cincinnati bill, last session, few of the COURIER-JOURNAL's readers can have forgotten, thereupon arose in his place, and after calling the attention of the House to the fact that the rule required all railroad charters and bills to be referred to the Railroad Committee, asked if the reference proposed was intended to take the consideration of the proposed bill out of the hands of that committee. On being assured that such was not the intention he interposed no objection, and Judge McKee's resolution was adopted. I understand that the Cincinnati "Trustees" have prepared a bill, and that it has for weeks been in the hands of a trusted few; and, though it is declared that the proposed measure has been divested of all exceptionable features, and ought to be accepted at once by the Kentucky Legislature, it is clear that that is all "bosh." Nothing can or ought to be acceptable to the Kentucky Legislature in the way of a railroad charter but one to Kentucky corporators asking no unusual privileges, and of the plain, old-fashioned sort. That the Cincinnati Trustees will not have.

THE CINCINNATI BILL.

I wrote you yesterday that Cincinnati would leave no stone unturned, no means untried, in the attempted passage of her railroad bill through the Kentucky Legislature. Already one of the Southern railroad "trustees" and several gentlemen, said to be accredited advocates, have put in their appearance, and are doing the agreeable as deftly and skillfully as they know how. I take it for granted that in due time the banquet hall will be thrown open, and that our Cincinnati visitors will essay to show Kentucky law-givers what clever fellows they are, and what a very nice and proper thing their railroad scheme is through the instrumentality of wine and wassail. A very small portion of the $80,000 appropriation made by the Cincinnati Common Council will suffice for that.

COMING IT RATHER STRONG.

All this is very fine, but are we not paying too dearly for our whistle? In other words, are not these Cincinnati civilities and luxuries altogether too costly for Kentucky legislators to indulge in? Of course we are always glad to see our Porkopolitan neighbors when they come among us disinterestedly and in a friendly way; but then, when we consider what these little endearments from Cincinnati cost the tax-payers of our State, it would scarcely be strange if our gratitude were not overweening. It is difficult to approximate the expense to the Commonwealth of pressing upon the Legislature the Southern railroad bill last winter, but the actual expense certainly amounted to many thousands of dollars, and valuable time, which ought to have been devoted to really necessary and important legislation, was consumed. And now Cincinnati, or more properly speaking, the "Cincinnati Trustees," propose to renew the agitation and play the same game over again. The subject of the Southern railroad was wholly exhausted last session, and your correspondent is most decidedly and emphatically of the opinion that, even at the risk of being regarded as a little churlish and inhospitable by our Ohio neighbors, it is a duty which members owe to the tax-payers of the State to cut this pleasant, little play of Cincinnati as short as possible. If a plain, straightforward charter is wanted, in heaven's name let it be granted; but let not more valuable time and money be wasted in the vain attempt to subordinate the independence of Kentucky and the property of Kentucky people to Cincinnati domination.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

This morning the Representative from Fayette asked for and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the laws regulating testimony. The bill will provide for allowing negroes to testify in our State courts. Dr. Price assures me that in the advocacy of the proposed reform he is sustained by nine-tenths of his Blue-grass constituents. Thus is the strength of the Bourbons passing from them forever. *Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.*

STATE BANKS.

A resolution was presented in the House to-day asking Congress to repeal the law imposing the ten per cent. tax on the circulation of the State banks. It is certainly high time that the national bank system should cease to be forced upon the people.

THE NEW MEMBERS.

Hon. Lewis Perrin, who succeeds the late Senator Martin, and Hon. H. A. Tyler, the successor of Judge Lyndsay, were to-day sworn in.

Representative S. W. Brents, of Barren, was to-day appointed by Speaker Bunch as Gen. Duke's successor on the Railroad Committee, and Wm. F. Barret, of Louisville, as General Lewis' on the Committees on Election and Judiciary.

THE FIRST ENACTMENT OF THE SESSION.

A bill to-day was originated by Senator McAfee, and passed both Houses, cutting off from the corporate limits of the town of Nicholasville a certain portion of it known as Harveytown, inhabited, I understand, almost exclusively by negroes. The election for municipal officers is to take place, I believe, on Saturday next.

THE FRANKFORT ELECTION.

Things are, I think, progressing favorably for the Democratic ticket in the Frankfort election of next Saturday. This evening a mass meeting is to be held at the Court-house, when Hon. J. M. Alexander and Hon. J. Q. Chenowith, of the Senate, and Hons. Ben. Hardin and Thos. Corbitt are to speak. Democrats of Frankfort, stand to your colors! Z.

INDIANA NEWS.

There are four female physicians in South Bend.

Wife beating has become a popular amusement in Terre Haute.

The new town of Centerville, Scott county, is being surveyed. Centerville is the new county seat.

The Gazette announces that aristocratic drunks were the order of the day in Terre Haute on Monday.

The clothing of Mrs. Daniel Taylor, of Petersburg, Pike county, ignited while she was standing by an open fire, on Tuesday last, and she was so badly burned that her death ensued in a few hours.

A young married woman of Fort Wayne, whose husband celebrated his marriage by getting drunk, and has kept in that state ever since, now sues for divorce on the ground of "protracted festivities."

The Government has given to General Carrington's military class, at Wabash College, two hundred breech-loading rifles of a new pattern, now in use at West Point. These rifles have a range of two miles, and can be fired twenty-one times in a minute.

At Chauncey, Tippecanoe county, on Sunday last, while Albert Jamison was engaged in a playful scuffle with his wife, he caught her by the shoulders and turned her around suddenly with such force as to produce a compound fracture of the leg, just above the ankle joint. That put an end to the play.

Mr. Bell, of Bowling Green, gained nearly a pound in weight in a few minutes, while carelessly standing in front of the revolver of an injured female named Williams. The doctor found one of them in his lungs, but the exact position of the other twenty-nine will have to be determined by the Coroner.

At Richmond, Ind., on Thursday last, while a son of Mr. Blakely was standing upon the National bridge watching the skaters on the ice below, a frightened horse dashed upon the bridge, breaking through it, and precipitating the boy to the ice below. The boy's thigh was broken and the horse instantly killed.

A Rushville school-teacher complains that some one handled him very carelessly the other night. His eye was dislocated and hanging down on his cheek, somewhat frost-bitten, his nose was misplaced, and he was feeling rather cool himself after reclining on the sidewalk till morning. He says Rushville civilization is a failure.

Frederick Seisser, a house-painter, of Madison, allowed a comrade to snap his (Seisser's) pistol in his face, because he "knew it would not go off." Result—badly damaged jaw and a horribly disfigured face, the pistol having been held only some two inches from Seisser's face. Sympathy would be wasted on a man who deliberately allowed another to snap a pistol at that distance from his face.

THE MESSAGE.

Governor Stevenson on the Affairs and the Domestic Policy of Kentucky.

A Plain Brief for the Legislature.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I avail myself of the occasion afforded me by the last annual message which I shall ever address to the General Assembly of Kentucky, to tender to you my greetings on the auspicious opening of another new year.

I give you joy on its advent! I offer to you individually my best wishes for your success, prosperity and happiness during this, and, I trust, for many succeeding years.

It hath pleased God to bless our Commonwealth with health, plenty, and peace during the past year. While we devoutly thank Him for these, and many other unnumbered mercies, let us humbly invoke His continued guidance, mercy and protection.

The great length of my message addressed to you at the beginning of your last session renders it unnecessary that I should do more now than to repeat briefly some of its most important recommendations.

FINANCES.

The annual reports of the Auditor and Treasurer exhibit a satisfactory statement of our financial condition.

During the fiscal year ending 10th October, 1870, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeemed and canceled bonds of the Commonwealth amounting to two hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

The entire State debt (exclusive of the school bonds) amounted upon 10th October, 1870, to $1,424,394. Of this amount $68,394 is now past due. On that sum interest ceased to be paid since maturity. This outstanding indebtedness is represented by State bonds as follows:

Bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, due May, 1865	$5,000 00
Bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, one April, 1867	5,000 00
Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, one July, 1868	15,000 00
Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, maturity not given	394 00
Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, due November, 1870	43,000 00
	$68,394 00

That portion of the debt not due is represented by the following bonds:

Bonds maturing in 1871	$340,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1872	230,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1873	319,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1874	136,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1875	20,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1876	2,000 00
Military bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, due in 1895	309,300 00
	$1,424,394 00

Our Sinking Fund resources to meet this indebtedness are:

Balance in the Treasury 10th October, 1870	$403,805 21
Add amount belonging to the Sinking Fund, but not transferred	32,558 81
Add amount loaned by Sinking Fund to Kentucky River Navigation Company	10,000 00
Add 7,789 shares Bank of Kentucky stock, at par	778,890 00
Add 400 shares Bank of Louisville stock, at par	40,000 00
Add 260 shares of preferred stock of Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad	26,000 00
Add 2,178 shares stock of Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, estimated at 50 cents	108,900 00
Add bonds of Louisville and Frankfort Railroad	74,519 50
Add turnpike road stock held by State in various turnpikes in Kentucky, amounting to $2,544,359 65—estimated at cost value	354,433 96
Add amount loaned by Commissioners of Sinking Fund under several acts of the Legislature to Revenue Department proper	815,179 98
	$2,539,297 46
From which amount deduct State debt outstanding 10th October, 1870	1,424,394 00
Leaves an excess of resources of Sinking Fund over State debt of	$1,114,903 46

I have not included in this estimate the balance still due by the Government of the United States on advances made by Kentucky during the war, which, by the report of the Quartermaster General, is stated at $1,193,761 86. Whatever is realized from this claim will increase the handsome excess of the resources of the sinking fund over and above the indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

REVENUE PROPER.

Amount received from sheriffs from 11th October, 1869, to 10th October, 1870	$707,301 41
Amount received from corporations	217,300 70
Total receipts	$924,602 11
Add balance in Treasury on 10th October, 1869	72,148 82
	$996,750 93
Amount of expenditure for the fiscal year ending 10th October, 1870	$1,082,639 92
Leaving a deficit on 10th October, 1870, of	$85,888 99

This deficit was caused by extraordinary appropriations made by the Legislature for which no provision was made at the time, and which, to the amount of $172,243 66, has been paid out of the revenue proper.

These payments on extraordinary appropriations were as follows:

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, act approved 7th January, 1870	$1,000 00
Barren Bridge Company, act approved 20th January, 1869	5,000 00
Cave City sufferers, act approved 20th January, 1870	5,000 00
Fire-proof Offices, act approved 2d February, 1869	40,500 28
Feeble-minded Institute, act approved 1st February, 1869	13,652 00
Same act, approved 10th February, 1870	4,230 00
House of Reform, act approved 15th February, 1869	10,931 40
Kentucky River, act approved 16th February, 1870	100 00
Licking River, act approved 10th March, 1869	53,592 65
Library for the Kentucky Penitentiary, act approved 3d March, 1870	253 55
North Fork Kentucky River, acts approved 1st March, 1869, and 20th January, 1870	4,954 95
Public books for destitute counties, act approved 16th March, 1869	29,703 83
Remains of General Henry Crist, act approved 19th January, 1870	1,350 00
Remains of Governor L. W. Powell, act approved 9th March, 1868	750 00
Visitors to foreign prisons, acts approved 3d and 10th March, 1870	795 00
Wolf-Island resolution, approved 12th January, 1869	500 00
	$172,243 66

The payment of these extraordinary appropriations out of the current revenue for the last fiscal year has caused the excess of our expenditures over the receipts, and leaves the deficit as reported by the Auditor on 10th October, 1870, of $85,888 99.

A large amount of these extraordinary appropriations are still outstanding and unpaid. Among these items of indebtedness are the following:

Balance of the original appropriation for the construction of fire-proof buildings, act approved 2d February, 1869	$35,152 02
Original appropriation for House of Reform, act approved 15th February, 1869	28,000 00
Big Sandy river, act approved 10th February, 1870	75,000 00
North Fork Kentucky river, acts approved 1st March, 1869, and 28th January, 1870	245 05
Feeble-minded Institute, acts approved 1st February, 1869, and 10th February, 1870	7,554 75
American Printing House for the Blind, act approved 3d June, 1865. Blind Asylum, act approved 11th March, 1870	14,000 00
Western Lunatic Asylum, act approved 4th March, 1870	7,500 00
Remains of Governor L. W. Powell, act approved 9th March, 1868	750 00
	$178,201 82
To this sum must be added an estimated balance still due for public books for destitute counties, which will probably reach	15,000 00
	$193,201 82

I again repeat my recommendation, made in my last annual message, that a wise financial policy eminently demands that provision should be promptly made for the payment of all extraordinary appropriations by the Legislature which grants them. It is the only safe way to avoid financial embarrassment.

The present indebtedness of the Revenue Department proper to the Sinking Fund was created by a disregard of this salutary rule. The first loan of three hundred thousand dollars was made of the Sinking Fund in 1861, and a further loan of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 1867, and further loans in 1868 and 1869—all under authority of law, to meet pressing exigencies of the State Treasury; to supply deficits in the Treasury existing at the respective periods named, caused by the deficiency of the annual receipts to meet extraordinary legislative appropriations, in addition to the current expenditures of the State Government.

The estimates of the Auditor for receipts and expenditures during the past, as well as for the present fiscal year, show that the present annual revenue receipts, at the present rate of taxation, are not more than sufficient to meet the current ordinary expenses of the State Government. We cannot rely on means from this source to pay off the balance due on outstanding appropriations already made, or to repay to the sinking fund the sum loaned to the Revenue Department proper.

Other necessary extraordinary appropriations will be required this winter to complete public buildings already commenced.

It is possible that the amount which we hope to receive from the United States on the war claim will discharge and liquidate the loan due by the revenue proper to the sinking fund. I recommend, however, that provision be promptly made for the outstanding appropriations now due and unpaid, and such others as may be required to be made this winter. A very slight increased rate of taxation for a brief and fixed period would be ample to meet this indebtedness. It is a responsibility which should be promptly met.

Economy is a cardinal virtue in every free Government. Our common constituency have a just right to expect and demand of their Representative and Executive agents alike a vigilant prudence in all appropriations, and a strict fidelity in the disbursement of the public money. The people of Kentucky are, however, too liberal ever to stint themselves by a niggardly policy, which would withhold their prompt approval of every legislative appropriation demanded by an enlightened and humane public policy in the administration of State affairs.

Our revenue system calls loudly for revision and reform. Its present defects are glaring and patent. The constitutional requirement of uniform and equal assessment of taxable property is almost wholly disregarded. A proper and equal assessment of property throughout the Commonwealth would double its value. It is assessed at one-sixth or one-tenth of its value in some sections of the State, while in others it is returned at three-fourths or four-fifths. Some assessors adopt a specie, others a currency standard. Flagrant injustice to the tax-payer, and a diminished amount of revenue, are the natural results of existing inequality in assessments. Great irregularity exists, also, in the collection and payment of the revenue.

I suggest for your consideration an enactment creating a board, to consist of the Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General, who shall prepare and report to the next General Assembly a codification and revision of all the revenue laws of the Commonwealth, with power to frame a system which shall equalize assessments, increase the revenue and regulate its prompt collection. Such a report would be attended with inconsiderable cost, and could not fail greatly to remedy existing evils in our revenue system.

I recommend that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be empowered to sell the turnpike stock belonging to the State.

A considerable loss has already occurred from non-action upon this subject, in consequence of the depreciation in the value of that species of property. As railroads increase, turnpike stock must decline. It is estimated by the Auditor that more than a quarter of a million dollars can now be realized from a sale of this stock, and applied to the redemption of State bonds. A still further depreciation must follow. It brings in little or no revenue. So large an amount should not be lost from a failure to provide for a speedy sale. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should be authorized to loan, on call, money on hand upon State or United States securities.

INSURANCE BUREAU.

I am gratified to inform you that the Insurance Bureau, created by a law at your last session, was fully organized on the 20th of May, and is now in successful operation. The Auditor of State, upon whom the selection of the Commissioner of Insurance devolved, has been eminently successful in securing for that position the services of Gustavus W. Smith, a native Kentuckian, who brings to the faithful discharge of the duties of this responsible trust industry, energy, ability and worth. His valuable and instructive report, which will be laid before you, shows him to be thoroughly versed in the theory and principles of life assurance, and fully vindicates the truth of the statement that a better selection could not have been made.

There are now one hundred and fifty-two insurance companies operating in the Commonwealth. Of these sixteen were incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky, and one hundred and fifty-one by other American States, and five by foreign governments. In addition, four Kentucky companies have ceased to do business, and gone into liquidation, and four others are reported as declining to do business.

When we remember that two thousand millions of dollars are estimated as already invested in the purchase of policies issued by insurance companies, whose operations are daily expanding everywhere, that the practical operation of life assurance companies have been heretofore involved in mystery, it must be a source of profound satisfaction to the people of Kentucky that a Bureau has been successfully established within the Commonwealth, under the sanction of law, where, by accurate calculations of competent and faithful actuaries, any policy-holder can promptly acquaint himself with the real condition of the affairs of any company; the extent of its business; the actual cash value of policies issued, and what constitutes a fair premium for any proposed contract of insurance; and yet this Bureau—so invaluable as a safeguard against fraud, ignorance and imposition—has been put into successful operation without the increased expenditure of one dollar to the State.

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I herewith submit the annual report of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. It sets forth the condition and requirements of the institution.

I have received no reports from the Western Lunatic Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, or the Institution for the Blind. As soon as they are received I will submit them.

FEEBLE MINDED INSTITUTE.

The annual report of this charity has not been received. The additional wing has been put up and covered in, and adds greatly to the general appearance of the building.

PENITENTIARY.

I regret to inform you, that, upon the 1st of October last, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, p. m., a fire occurred in the Penitentiary, by which the northern portion of the large three-story building, known and used as the hemp department, was destroyed, together with the engine, hackles, looms, chain-wheels, filling-wheels, heating pipe and calendar contained therein. A quantity of hemp belonging to the present lessee was also consumed.

By the prompt and efficient exertions of the Fire Department of Frankfort, which are entitled to the highest commendation, the western half of the building was saved.

None of the convicts escaped, and many of them behaved with marked propriety, and exerted themselves in extinguishing the fire.

All efforts to ascertain with certainty the origin of the fire have, up to this period, failed. The estimated loss to the Commonwealth will not exceed thirty-seven thousand dollars. I submit the report of the Inspectors of the Prison, detailing the incidents of the calamity.

The law imposing the duty on the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of rebuilding, in the event of a fire in the penitentiary, limits their appropriation of money for that object at ten thousand dollars. They advertised for proposals to reconstruct, within the stated period, a building, in all respects similar in dimensions and material to the one destroyed. The lowest bid was that of Messrs. Haly & Brawner. They proposed to reconstruct one described in the proposals within forty days, for $14,999, to accept of the Commissioners' ten thousand dollars as the work progressed, and to look to the General Assembly for the balance of their bid.

In view of the large number of convicts who, in the event of not rebuilding, would be without employment, and the equitable abatement which the present and prospective lessee might justly demand on that account in the rental they had agreed to pay to the State, the Commissioners deemed it expedient to rebuild, and awarded the contract to Messrs. Haly & Brawner on the terms proposed. They have completed the building within the time and upon the terms stipulated, and there is due them, in addition to the amount already advanced by the Commissioners, the further sum of $4,999, for which I recommend an appropriation.

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary on 1st January, 1871, was 680. Of these 645 are males and 35 females. The number received during the past year was 319. The number discharged on time during the year was 192. The number of deaths during the year was 20. Of the whole number of convicts 366 are white and 314 are colored.

The number of convicts is increasing so rapidly that I suggest whether the area of the prison, with a view to health, should not be increased by taking down one of the walls, and inclosing more ground already owned by the Commonwealth.

The report of the present lessee will soon be laid before you, and, I doubt not, will exhibit the same judicious and humane management of the institution, which I have every reason to believe has hitherto marked his administration of its affairs.

I should fail in the discharge of my duty if I did not earnestly repeat my sincere conviction of the absolute necessity for a thorough change and reformation of the existing prison system, as urged in my last annual message.

HOUSE OF REFORM.

I submit the annual report of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the State House of Reform. The original appropriation for the construction of the building was thirty-eight thousand dollars, of which twenty-three thousand have been paid. The building will be completed and ready for use by the 1st of July. It will accommodate from seventy-five to one hundred boys. Five thousand dollars additional is reported as necessary to supply the heating apparatus and fixtures to the building. I recommend that prompt provision be made for this sum, together with the balance of the original appropriation outstanding and unpaid. Kentucky will then boast of another imposing structure, most advantageously located, dedicated to a long needed and most beneficial charity.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

I have the honor to lay before you a communication from the Secretary of War, requesting the legislative assent of this Commonwealth to the purchase by the United States of the National Soldiers' Cemeteries at Louisville, Lexington, Danville, and Frankfort.

Similar assent as that now asked for was yielded by Kentucky to the United States as to the National Cemeteries at Camp Nelson, Lebanon, Mill Springs, Perryville and London, by an act approved 9th March, 1867. I recommend that its provisions be extended to the cemeteries designated in the letter of the Secretary of War.

STATE CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The amount collected during the past year on the debt due by the United States to this Commonwealth is $173,884 57. The amount still due is $1,193,761 86, which will be further increased by amount of expenses of Quartermaster General's Office, assumed by the Government of the United States.

A bill has been introduced by Senator Morton, and is now pending in Congress, to pay interest on State war claims. Should it become a law, ours will be increased three quarters of a million. Our Senators and Representatives will doubtless give it their earnest support. The act of Congress repealing the general appropriation of July 21, 1861, for the payment of State war claims, takes effect on 30th June, 1871, and necessitates extraordinary exertion in our efforts to collect the balance, which is due us before that period.

Since the act passed by you and approved 15th March, 1870, touching the State Agency, the Quartermaster General of Kentucky has spent a large portion of his time in Washington, and given his active personal supervision to the settlement of this debt. I should be derelict in my duty if I failed to express the high commendation which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund believe to be so justly due to him, not less for his exertions in pressing the collection than in the success which attended the effort.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund did not exercise the authority conferred upon them by the act approved March 15, 1870, as to the appointment of an agent to assist in the liquidation of this claim. It is self-evident that the efficiency of any agent must generally depend on an intimate knowledge of our whole claim, its history, the proof taken in support of its various items, and the precedents established by the Treasury Department in former adjudications and settlement of similar claims. None possessed this knowledge to the extent of the Quartermaster General, and his presence was therefore essential at Washington. If aid was required, the Quartermaster General would be better informed than the Commissioners as to what particular point and at what particular time such aid might become necessary. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will prepare and submit an act amendatory of that of March 15, 1870, which I have no doubt will meet your approval.

LABOR AND EMIGRATION.

I again respectfully recommend the establishment of some agency through which foreign capital and labor may be induced to seek investment and settlement in this Commonwealth. The want of labor is beginning to be seriously felt, and we must look to the teeming hosts, daily leaving the Old World, to find a home in the New, to increase our population and supply our wants.

This can never be accomplished unless some step is taken to acquaint emigrants, before leaving their own country, with the advantages offered by Kentucky as a place of permanent settlement. A very moderate expenditure would establish an Emigration Bureau at home, and send agents abroad who could not fail in their efforts to increase largely our farming population, and to supply the present demand for mechanics and laborers.

It is through such a channel alone that we can make Europe accurately acquainted with the low price of our lands, under which lie such inexhaustible supplies of valuable coal and iron; our forests of lumber; our healthy climate; low rate of taxation; our extensive and expanding system of public schools; and the productive character of our soil.

In this connection I beg leave to submit a most interesting letter received from Blanton Duncan, Esq., a prominent gentleman of this State, who is now abroad, and whose experience from a long residence in Europe entitles his suggestions to high consideration.

An Emigration Convention was called by a large number of the Governors of the Western and Northwestern States, to be held at Indianapolis, in Indiana, on the 21st of November last, and to which I was strongly importuned to accredit two delegates from Kentucky. Without any authority save the request of one or two of the Governors calling the said convention, I appointed Robt. W. Scott, of Franklin, and Dr. R. J. Spurr, of Fayette, as delegates to said convention. The former was prevented by ill health from attending. Dr. Spurr attended, and has forwarded to me a most interesting report of the proceedings of said convention, which I herewith submit.

LAW AND ORDER.

It becomes my duty to call your attention to the necessity of prompt and more stringent legislation for the more perfect preservation of law and order. While in the main there is, perhaps, as much security for life and property in Kentucky as in the adjacent States, it can not be disguised that since the close of the war, and as a kind of outgrowth of it, lawlessness has, to a greater degree than ever before, displayed itself everywhere. During and immediately following the war, Kentucky, from its geographical position as a border State, was subjected to a more severe ordeal from this cause than her neighbors; and accordingly, during the first years of my administration, lawlessness, in some portions of the Commonwealth, manifested itself in formidable organizations, which defied the local authority, and perpetrated deeds of open violence under pretext of regulating order and punishing crime. By the use of the militia at my command, and the exhibition of my firm purpose to suppress such practices at all hazards, tranquility was restored, and there has not been for some time, in the localities which had suffered from some such lawlessness, any demonstrations having the semblance of organized resistance to the law. Still, in various portions of the State, there have been committed by lawless persons, acting in bodies, generally under cover of night, and sometimes in disguise, acts of violence upon individuals, either wholly innocent of offense or only subjects of criminal prosecution through the courts, most of which class of violators of the law have escaped detection and punishment.

To a too frequent exhibition of combined lawlessness, which it is equally unjust and pernicious to ascribe to political causes, and which should receive the proper condemnation of good men of all parties, and the countenance and apology, however indirect, of none, I must add a painful frequency in the occurrence of acts of individual violence, resulting in death. To the causes and remedies in both classes I invite your careful and earnest consideration, feeling assured that should your meeting together result in no other consummation than the correction of the evils alluded to, you will have conferred an inestimable service upon the State; for with the recurrence of such acts, and the eager publicity with which they are heralded abroad with magnified horror, the prosperity of the Commonwealth receives a continued check in preventing the flow of immigration and capital, which shrink from venturing within limits where life is represented to be so insecure.

Within the sphere of my official power, I have labored earnestly to correct these evils. As the head of the Executive Department of the State, I am charged with the duty of seeing that the laws are executed, and that violations thereof are punished; but there is a wide-spread ignorance throughout the State as to the means possessed by me, or at my command, for the successful performance of this public duty. The power of the Executive in this particular is not commensurate with his responsibility. The practical execution of the laws is with the local civil authorities, who are responsible directly to the people, and over which the Executive has no power or control in the initial redress of the law to a private citizen. The only warrant I can issue for the arrest of criminals, save in the extradition of fugitives, is in the nature of a reward, limited by law to five hundred dollars, and only then upon the petition of the County Judge or some designated civil officer. In every instance in which crimes have thus been officially brought to my notice, I have not failed promptly to respond, and aid by my proclamation for the arrest of offenders.

The other agency at my command, in the suppression of violence or in the execution of the law, is through the militia of the State. In its use I am, however, quite as much restricted as in the matter of proclamations. My authority extends no further than to order out the militia of a county, upon the application of the local authority setting forth the necessity of their use in support of the civil power, or in case of imminent danger of riot. The same authority is vested in the judges of the various courts, and in sheriffs and mayors of cities. Upon several occasions, when applied to, I have ordered out the local militia, but without authority in ordinary cases to act, except in response to the call of the local officers charged with the execution of the laws, little good has resulted in these latter cases, save in the moral effect of such demonstrations.

What is the most efficient remedy for the suppression of these growing evils rests exclusively with you. Whether in the establishment of a well-organized police system, under an efficient head, or in some other way, must be determined by the law making power. I am quite sure that no measures can be completely successful without conferring upon the Executive additional power, in any sudden emergency, to act, where the public security requires it.

MILITIA.

In this connection I desire to repeat my suggestions as set forth in previous communications, for the absolute necessity of a thorough reorganization of the militia as an important adjunct in the enforcement of law. The highest duty which the State owes to the citizen is to encircle his individual right and interests with the solid safeguard of absolute legal security. No man is free who is not protected from injury. The necessity of a State militia to the safety and good order of society has never been questioned. Its establishment is enjoined by the Constitution, and its effective organization should be provided for by law. Our present statutes are notably deficient, and require thorough revision. The bare knowledge of the fact that a disciplined and active volunteer militia, thoroughly drilled and equipped, was ready at a moment's warning, upon the call of the Executive, to maintain the law and protect the individual from any lawlessness, which would trespass upon his rights, would of itself be a terror to the law-breaker. With the single view as an auxiliary to aid me in the execution of the law, I have sought to make the militia as effective as possible by an encouragement of the volunteer system, authorizing, upon proper legal application, the organization of such companies as, existing without pay, should become disciplined to arms, and be ready at the call of the civil authorities to maintain the law. When called into active service they receive the same pay as soldiers of the United States army, and are subject to similar regulations. The arms of the State are issued upon the execution of satisfactory bonds for their safe keeping, which constitutes the only contribution made by the State towards their organization. Their further equipment is wholly a matter of private expense. Much of the additional expense required to render our system thoroughly effective, without cost to the State, could be realized from a proper system of fines for failure to attend ordinary militia duty, and for which there is now no provision.

The organization of these volunteer companies was, at one time during the past summer, made the subject of severe criticism on political grounds, and I was urged by gentlemen of high character, and entitled to my respect, to disband them, and withdraw the State arms in their possession. I was satisfied that this appeal rested on a total misapprehension of the objects and purposes of the organization, and did injustice alike to the militia and myself. I declined to disband, and have endeavored to demonstrate, as far as has been in my power, that the organization looks only to the highest good of the State, as the impartial conservator of the peace in conjunction with, and in subordination to, the civil authority. Whatever may be the political views of the members, they are not political adherents to whom arms have been distributed. I have neither known or inquired into the political opinions of any who have organized and applied for arms. No such test has been, or ever will be applied, during my administration. Their mission is a higher one, and the object of their organization seeks a far nobler end. They are the citizen soldiers of Kentucky, whom I would inspire with the conviction, irrespective of all political bias, that they constitute the conservators of law and order in peace, as they are to be the defenders of her honor in time of war, should the necessities of their country ever demand it.

I refer you to the Adjutant General's Report, which will be laid before you, for the detail of the volunteer organization existing in the State.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

I commend to you the able and well-digested report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, published since your adjournment. The appreciation by the people of Kentucky of the necessity of a thoroughly organized and complete system of instruction of the masses has been fully vindicated in their ready supply of a school fund amply sufficient, now, to place our common schools on a solid and permanent basis. I refer you to the interesting details and statistics of this report and warmly recommend its suggestions.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

I respectfully suggest that an increase in the salaries of the Circuit Judges would seem to commend itself as a measure demanded by the highest considerations of public policy, not less than by the strongest claims of intrinsic justice.

The rates of living and all the necessaries of life have greatly advanced since the present salaries of the Circuit Judges were fixed. The price of labor has been doubled. Salaries and wages in every condition of life have been largely advanced. By what standard shall it be deemed just to continue judicial salaries at a rate which scarcely supports the judge, and pay him that pittance in a depreciated currency?

I pass over the arguments deduced from the necessity of an independent and fearless judiciary. They are strong and well known. But I beg leave to suggest that while the Government of the United States is paying its Supreme Judges $7,500 per annum, we are paying ours but four thousand, and our Circuit Judges but little over half the sum last named. In this hour, when centralization is encroaching upon the rights and local self-government of the States, are they less in need of fearless, able, independent judges than the Federal Government? Are they less willing or less able to pay an adequate compensation? It is a reflection upon the people of Kentucky to say that they are unwilling to pay the judicial officers good salaries.

If we would keep men of mind and influence true to their State, and in its service, let not the State be niggardly to her judges.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

My views upon the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the policy of its adoption, were fully expressed when I submitted it for your action. They have undergone no change.

Since your adjournment, it has been officially declared to have been ratified by the requisite number of States, and to have become a part of the Federal Constitution. The validity of its adoption is a question which belongs alone to the judiciary.

Two general elections have occurred in Kentucky since the declaration of its ratification. The large class of persons whom this amendment clothed for the first time with the right of suffrage in the Commonwealth exercised that franchise on both occasions with unrestricted freedom. The testimony from every portion of the Commonwealth justifies the statement that a more quiet and orderly Congressional election has never occurred than that which took place in this State in the month of November last. Whether further legislation is required for the purity or freedom of elections may well be submitted to your consideration.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The argument of the cause now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, directly involving the validity of the act of Congress, known as the Civil Rights Bill, would have taken place during the first week in December last but for the indisposition and absence of the Chief Justice of the United States. It is expected to be heard before a full bench during the early part of next month.

Soon to retire from the Executive chair, and to dissolve my connection with the State Government, I cannot close this communication without bearing my willing testimony to the fidelity, zeal and industry with which all the duties have been performed by those associated with me in the different agencies of the State Government during my administration of its affairs.

I shall carry with me in my retirement a grateful recollection of the friendship and courtesy which has always marked our official relations and rendered them so agreeable.

Assuring you of my cordial concurrence in all measures tending to promote the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth, I earnestly trust your deliberations and action may tend to the prosperity and happiness of her people.

J. W. STEVENSON.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 6.

The funeral notice of Mrs. Fanny W. Hathaway will be found elsewhere.

Quarterly meeting service at Roberts chapel on Saturday morning at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the presiding elder, Rev. J. J. Hight.

The official report of the recent festival at Roberts chapel shows the net receipts amounted to $125 35.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Jas. Manly and Mary S. Hartwell, Samuel Mayfield and Mary Mottoeller.

Judge C. L. Dunham is highly commended for his quick dispatch of business in the Criminal Court.

We understand the grand jury now in session are after some of our druggists, and are making a rigid investigation of the charges of violation of liquor law.

Township Assessor Joseph St. John, and City Assessor Lyman T. Davis have commenced the assessments of personals in the city and township.

John B. Gough will deliver his great temperance lecture at the First Presbyterian church, January 11th, and not at the Opera House, as we stated a few days ago.

There is a widow woman, by the name of Pellsworth, lying very ill and in a destitute condition in the old brick building on the southwest corner of Main and upper Third streets.

New Albany has more than her share of itinerant vagabonds to provide for. Hereafter, stragglers will be placed at work or sent back to the place from whence they came.

A large number of steamboatmen arrived in the city yesterday from points below. They will remain here until the resumption of navigation.

The turning-shop of Mr. Bauman, in Lafayette township, near the Clark county line, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The building and contents were entirely consumed. Loss, $1,000.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: E. R. Day to George E. Goodsale, 26 by 50 feet of lot 1, plat 8, Green street, $400; Benjamin Brocker to Thos. Humphreys, 71 acres of section 4, township 3, range 6, $4,500.

The German St. Joseph Benevolent Society (Catholic), of this city, have made donations of $100 in gold to Pope Pius IX; $29 to the Emigration Society of New York, and $10 to Teachers' Seminary, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Seven stragglers were registered at the station-house on Wednesday night, classed as follows: Two steamboatmen, varnisher, wholesale grocery dealer, sailor, livery-stable keeper, and a bricklayer, all hailing from Cincinnati.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias meet at Indianapolis on Tuesday morning next, at 9 o'clock. Mr. James A. Hughes, representative of Friendship Lodge No. 10, and Reuben Robertson, Esq., alternate, leave for Indianapolis Monday evening.

A team attached to a wood-wagon belonging to Robert Montgomery, who resides in Lower Albany, ran away on the Budd road, about a mile and a half below the city, on Wednesday. The horses were checked by running against a tree. The wagon was broken in pieces, and the leg of one of the horses fractured so badly that he will have to be killed. Fortunately, Mr. Montgomery was not on the wagon at the time.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, John Dockenbaugh, charged with body-snatching, was tried by a jury, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $400. He was afterward arraigned on a charge of petit larceny in stealing the burial clothes from the body of a convict he had disinterred at the State Prison cemetery. The testimony closed last evening. The court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the arguments of the counsel will be heard and the case given to the jury.

In the Police Court, yesterday morning, John Trunk, charged with violation of the liquor law, four cases, continued until Saturday morning. Ben Mitchum, Sam Henderson, John Carpon, John White, Willis Henderson and Ben Warden, juvenile darkies in attendance at the colored school in West Union, were arrested yesterday by Officers Starr and Cleaveland, charged with stoning Augustus Malory and Austin Dailey; cases set for Saturday morning. We understand it is a daily occurrence for the pupils of that school to gather in groups around the school-house door and throw rocks at every one who chances to pass them. The police are determined to put a stop to their proceedings.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council met in special session last evening. Present—Mayor Hart, and Councilmen Davis, [illegible] Stoy, Williams and Townsend.

A few bills were allowed, and several liquor licenses were granted, when the report from the special committee, to which was referred the charges against Marshal Akers, was called for.

Mr. Davis stated that the committee had not yet met, and consequently no report was ready.

A discussion arose as to what had been referred to the committee.

Mr. Townsend said that the matter referred to said committee was as to what were the powers of the Council in the matter and not as regards any charges made against the Marshal. He did not know that Mr. Akers is a defaulter; that is only a matter of rumor, the charge remains to be investigated. Mr. Townsend was of the opinion that the Council had full power to discharge the bondsmen, and that their liability would remain binding up to the time of their discharge by the Council.

Mr. Townsend moved that the new bond be received and the old one discharged. The bondsmen are Ben Allen and John McIntyre. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Winstandley offered an amendment to the ordinance providing for a flour inspector requiring him to report monthly the amount of flour inspected by him. Adopted.

The Committee on Fire Department reported on the petition for the purchase of an additional fire engine; recommended that the prayer of the petition be granted. The report was tabled until the next regular meeting.

A proposition from the Seneca Falls Steam Engine Manufactory for the furnishing of the above engine was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Stoy moved that the iron plate taken from Scribner & Maginess' corner be returned to that place. Lost.

Mr. Vernia offered a resolution to make Railroad alley, between Lower First and State streets, passable for wagons, and that a demand be made upon the Air-line for the cost of said improvement.

Mr. Mathews said it was the intention of the company to fix the alley referred to, but that it was necessary to wait until dirt could be obtained with convenience.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by requesting the railroad company be requested to make the improvement under the direction of the Street Commissioner and City Engineer.

Mr. Mathews thought the matter had better be referred to the City Engineer and Street Commissioner, for the purpose of making a profile and coming to an agreement with the property-holders.

Mr. Davis' amendment was adopted, and the resolution was then adopted as amended.

John P. Beckert asked that $10 be refunded him, being the amount paid by him as an assessment for the widening of Upper Sixth street, between Elm and Spring, said improvement never having been made. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Johnson for the abatement of a nuisance on Upper Thirteenth, between Spring and Elm streets.

Council adjourned.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Jan. 6.

There will be a temperance lecture in Holmes & Thias' Hall, as usual, Sunday afternoon.

Joseph McCombs, an old citizen of Charlestown, is lying ill with dyspepsia.

Some parties in Charlestown talk of building a pork-house during the coming summer.

The ball to be given for the benefit of the Reed Band will be given in Mozart Hall on the night of Wednesday, January 11th, instead of the 12th.

F. R. Lewis, Township Assessor, has commenced to make the assessment of taxables for the year 1871.

In Charlestown during the year 1870 there were built one woolen mill, one flouring mill, five two-story brick business houses, and about fifteen residences.

During the coming spring and summer the Ohio and Mississippi railroad has promised to build a depot at Charlestown to cost between two and three thousand dollars.

The County Commissioners met at Charlestown yesterday, and proceeded to Walker's mill, in Washington township, to inspect and receive an iron bridge built over Fourteen-mile creek. The bridge will cost the county $2,900.

At the Democratic caucus of the members of the Legislature, on Wednesday night, Frank M. Schell received the nomination for Door-keeper of the House, and Frank S. Williams, of Tippecanoe, for Assistant Clerk of the House.

Messrs. Phineas Taylor, Wm. McClure, Edward Gambler, appraisers of benefits and damages in the construction of the Utica gravel road, met in Charlestown yesterday for the purpose of proceeding to their duties. This will be the third appraisement that has been had in this matter.

Seven divorce cases are to be tried in the Common Pleas Court next week, as follows: Dewitt C. Bower vs. Amanda Bower, Robert L. Kane vs. Margaret C. Kane, Eliza Dunn vs. Thomas Dunn, Blanche Hause vs. John Hause, Jane David vs. Wm. R. Davidson, George Graham vs. Adaline Graham, Ellen Clune vs. Dennis Clune, Mary A. Minter vs. Wm. Minter.

The people will be again disappointed in their expectations to hear Maj. Wm. R. Kinney, of Louisville, lecture. A press of private business will prevent that gentleman from lecturing this evening as previously arranged. Prof. Parsons, President of the High School, has a number of able lecturers engaged, and assures us that there will be no further disappointments.

On Wednesday night some unknown person who was driving a light express wagon by the corner of Chestnut and Spring streets, drove his horse with such rapidity that he knocked a lady and gentleman down, who narrowly escaped receiving serious injuries. The reckless driver continued on, with increased speed, not waiting to see what injuries he had inflicted; doubtless for the purpose of avoiding recognition and thereby escaping arrest.

☞ A fashionable boarding-house in Twenty-first street, New York, has the following rules and regulations, which are furnished to every boarder: "Notice to Boarders—The gentlemen must not put their feet on the mantel in winter, nor out of the window in summer, and the lady must not write her name on the glass with a quartz pin. The single gentleman must not play the trombone, nor make love to the servants, nor comb his whiskers at the table. If he does he won't answer. The lady must not turn up her nose at everything on the table, unless she has a natural pug, and none of the party must drink or talk with a mouthful of victuals, nor must they fight for the top buckwheat cake. Terms liberal; board to be paid weekly in advance."

☞ Under the head of "Notable Beginnings," the San Francisco Bulletin says: "California records for 1870 will include three memorable industrial events—the shipment of the first bale of home-raised silk; the raising of the first successful crop of cotton, leading to the planting of several large tracts to that staple; and the first success in the manufacture of beet sugar."

☞ A letter from an officer at the German headquarters has been published in London. It states that the project of a war upon Great Britain was planned out as exactly as that of a war against France, long before the present struggle began.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P.M.
8:30 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
11:20 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A.M.
5:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A.M.
4:55 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A.M.

Round trip tickets to Covington and Cincinnati at reduced rates.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave.	Sundays excepted.	Arrive.
3:55 P.M.	Express (Daily)	11:00 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

9:00 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P.M.
6:45 P.M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A.M.
2:30 A.M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8:25 A.M.	No. 13 Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A.M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:15 A.M.
2:20 P.M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
11:20 P.M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A.M.
8:15 P.M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday)	1:30 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	St. Louis (Daily)	8:45 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday)	10:45 P.M.

Sunday train 5:00 p.m. through to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A special train for St. Louis leaves at 5:00 p.m. daily, and a special train for Cincinnati at 3:15 p.m. daily, except on Sundays, when it runs on the time of the St. Louis special.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Evening Express	5:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
On Sunday		5:00 P.M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Mr. J. L. Griswold, General Superintendent, J. A. Hall, General Freight Agent, and Mr. Smith, Assistant Auditor of the Ohio and Mississippi railway, were in the city yesterday.

The Little Rock road has bought another locomotive from the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Company. Their shops have made excellent passenger and freight cars, and the company will soon be supplied with enough rolling stock to accommodate the rapidly growing traffic and travel.

Since establishing the new terms for the sale of lands a large number of settlers have purchased farming lands from the South Pacific Railroad Company. During the last month $75,000 worth of lands have been disposed of to actual settlers—most of them selecting lands in Green county and west of Springfield, Mo. A credit of seven years is allowed to purchasers. The company has also settled with many persons holding pre-emptions, charging them $1 50 an acre for lands worth from $20 to $50 per acre.

The Nashville Banner of yesterday says: For some time past efforts have been made on the part of the Nashville and Decatur railroad to retire the debt of $2,500,000 which it owed the State for aid and for unpaid interest. Yesterday a telegram was received by B. F. Wilson, President of the Mechanics' Bank, from Messrs. R. T. Wilson & Co., of New York, stating that they had retired the debt and freed the road from all claims held against it by the State. This is the second road which has paid up in the last four or five months. The East Tennessee and Georgia road, it will be remembered, came down to the tune of $4,500,000.

River News

THE RIVER has fallen one inch since last report; now in the pass down the Indian chute 20 inches, and 3 feet 8 inches in the canal. The river being gorged at two or three points above, there was little or no floating ice yesterday. The opening of navigation depends altogether upon rain, as the river is now altogether too low for any but the smallest boats to run. The weather yesterday was cloudy, with a high wind blowing from the southwest all day, making it quite disagreeable to those whose business called them out doors. At times the dust was flying so thick that one could see but a few steps in advance. The mercury at 12 m. indicated 48 degrees, and at 6 p.m. 52. The prospect last night was quite flattering for rain soon, and it was predicted by the weather-wise that when rain should set in, it would continue for several days.

The river is gorged from the tow-head to Six-mile Island.

The R. C. Gray has found a safe harbor on the Kentucky side of the river opposite Madison, Indiana.

The steamer Indiana left Evansville en route for Louisville last Monday, but has not been heard from since.

Captain John G. Benson is still in Cincinnati prospecting for a new boat for the Southern trade.

The new boat Phil. Allen, just completed at Memphis, will enter the Memphis and Friar's Point trade on her first trip next Monday.

Capt. John S. Patterson, of the C. B. Church arrived from Cincinnati to look after the interest of his boat, now ice-bound at the Portland wharf.

The Rose Hite is reported hemmed in in a small lake between the gorges at Cloverport and Puppy creek.

Capt. Sam Houston, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for this, the Sixth district, will leave for Washington to-morrow morning to attend the annual meeting of supervising inspectors.

Mr. John I. Covington telegraphs from New Orleans to Cincinnati that the John Howard is being wrecked, with fair prospects of saving her Cincinnati freight.

The Gen. Buell left here Monday, and arrived at Cincinnati Thursday. She was five hours getting through the ice gorge at the mouth of the Miami. She will lay up for the present.

The Northern line, between St. Louis and St. Paul, has been in operation thirteen years, and in that time has lost but three boats, the Denmark, sunk at Atlas Island, by striking a log; the Northerner, while lying at the St. Louis levee, was burnt, the fire being communicated from another boat; the Burlington, at Wabasha, was sunk by striking a crib put in by the ferryman to work the ferryboat in winter and not removed.

The following boats are tied up at the bank at Cincinnati on account of ice: Below Main street—United States, Gen. Buell, St. James, J. C. Crossley. City wharf—Telegraph, Sam. J. Hale, Bermuda, Robert Burns, Silver Moon, Brill, Kate Putnam, Alaska. Above Broadway—Major Anderson, John H. Groesbeck, Lorena, Miriam, Abeona, Sam. Roberts (towboat), Fleetwood, Cincinnati, Belle (ferryboat).

The Tarascon, in command of Capt. Mathers, backed out from the Portland wharf Wednesday at 3 a.m., bound for Evansville. She proceeded down the river as far as Leavenworth, where she came in contact with an ice gorge, and had to return, arriving here at 9 p.m. the same day. Captain M. reports that the head of the gorge is at Leavenworth, and extends to Cedar Branch, a distance of ten miles. He also says there is a reported gorge from Cloverport to Rock Island.

Steam was raised on Captain Pegram's mammoth steamer, James Howard, yesterday, and her machinery thoroughly tested, every portion of which worked as smoothly as though she had been running six months. As soon as there is sufficient water she will leave for New Orleans direct. The James Howard is pronounced by all judges of marine architecture to be the most complete and substantial boat ever built at this or any other port for the Southern or Western waters. We will in a short time give a full description of this magnificent vessel.

Every person, white or black, who is employed in the navigation of the river, lake or sea, when disabled from any cause and rendered unfit for duty, is entitled to care and treatment in a United States marine hospital free of charge. To gain an entrance into the hospital it is only necessary that such employe shall have a certificate from the officer of the boat on which he is employed or any other proof of his occupation. This certificate, presented to the surveyor of the port, will insure his admission into the hospital until fit for duty.

Mr. R. G. Shinkle, Secretary of the Pilots' Mutual Aid and Benevolent Association, of Cincinnati, furnishes the following list of steamboatmen who died during the year 1870, together with their residence, and, in case of the pilots, the trade in which they were employed: Captains—Barney Martin, lost on Maggie Hays, Pittsburg; J. Farmer, Texas; N. F. Webb, killed by accident on steamer Montana, Leclair; Chas. Cutter, St. Louis; Martin L. Smith, Cincinnati; E. W. Whitelaw, St. Louis; Malcom Graham, Kansas City; John Couch, Nashville; William Stone, McKeesport; Alex. Grant, St. Louis; William Holmes, New Orleans; W. A. Warren, New Richmond; W. D. Shallcross, California; Davis Embre, Osborn; Alex. Norton, New Orleans; R. M. Hawkins, New Orleans; G. W. Coston, St. Louis; James Collins, Pittsburg; David Watkins, Chicago; Sam Taylor, Des Arc; George Gregg, Ohio; Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Jonas Powell, St. Louis; John Y. Briggs, Cincinnati. Pilots—K. A. Allen, killed by Vandegriff, Memphis, St. Louis and New Orleans; Thomas Trunnel, lost on Emma No. 3, Newport, Cincinnati and New Orleans; Charles Jordan, lost on Silver Spray, Cincinnati, Cincinnati and New Orleans; Aaron Jordan, lost on Silver Spray, Cincinnati, Cincinnati and New Orleans; George Prather, died, Covington, Cincinnati and New Orleans; Asa Woodward, lost on Raven, Middleport, Pittsburg and Louisville; Alno Bolander, died, New Orleans, Louisville and New Orleans; John Hawkins, committed suicide, Warsaw, Ky., Cincinnati and Louisville; George Sweeney, died, New Orleans, Red River; Ulysses Milligan, died, St. Louis, St. Louis and New Orleans; Gus Banks, killed by a woman, Memphis, Memphis and New Orleans; John McLaughlin, died, Pittsburg, Pittsburg and Louisville; George W. Clark, Sr., died, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and St. Louis; Louis Martin, died, Louisville, Louisville and New Orleans; Fred Smith, died, New Albany, Louisville and New Orleans; William Hood, died, St. Louis, St. Louis and New Orleans; Alfred Bellwood, died, Vincennes, Wabash and New Orleans; F. P. Fisher, died, New Orleans, Red river; Reason Bell, died, St. Louis, St. Louis and New Orleans; Solomon Catterlin, Indiana, Pittsburg and St. Louis; Wm. Kearney, Newburg, Louisville and Cairo; Joseph Dickenson, died, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New Orleans; Arthur Mattison, committed suicide, St. Louis, St. Louis and Keokuk; Sam. Laughlin, Metropolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Clerks—Thad. Wirthlin, lost on Silver Spray, Newport; Walter Maratta, lost on Emma No. 3, Newport; Bust Bell, Newburg; Ed. Corban, drowned, Cincinnati; George Gonterman, Mound City; George L. Johnston, Newport; A. C. Lindsay, New Orleans; Chas. Wilkins, Detroit; Ed. Earl, Newport; Chas. McClure, lost on Nick Wall, St. Louis. Engineers—Wm. Fostner, Wm. Lienberger, lost on Emma No. 3, Newport; Henry McDermot, lost on Maggie Hays, Algiers; Dan. Miller, died, Pittsburg; G. D. Thompson, drowned, Pittsburg; Henry Brown, Wm. Wicks, died, New Albany; Robert Tate, died, St. Louis; Joseph Henderson, died, New Richmond; Rudolph Snyder, died, South Point. Mate—Charles Brotsler, Cincinnati.

The Pittsburg Gazette of Wednesday gives the following statistics of the coal trade for 1870: There are about one hundred and twenty steamboats, valued, in round numbers, at $2,400,000, engaged in the coal towing trade, about one-half of which number are employed exclusively in towing coal to points on the lower rivers. The total amount towed by them during the year ending December 31, 1870, is as follows:

Loaded on the Monongahela river above Pittsburg	57,477,400
At the Little Saw Mill Run railroad (500,000 bushels estimated)	2,289,734
Total bushels of coal	59,767,134
In addition to this there were shipped of coke	864,988
Total bushels of coal and coke	60,633,122
There was also loaded and ready for shipment, had there been but six inches more water in the recent rise	10,000,000
Making a total for the year 1870 of	70,632,122
Deduct for Pittsburg consumption	5,000,000
Thus leaving for shipment a grand total of	65,632,122

☞ For River Telegrams, see 1st or 4th page.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1871.

Financial affairs are a little improved, the bank balances are slightly enlarged, and money is not quite so unobtainable, but the banks lend it sparingly as the necessities of their customers will permit. The rates continue 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is firm. The supply and demand are about equally balanced, and we quote buying at 1-10 discount and selling at par to 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Is scarce in this market. The merchants are nearly all buying to pay duties, and the bankers can not fully supply the demand. Gold opened at 110⅝, and closed at the same figure without having changed during the day.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110	111
Silver halves and quarters	105½	
Silver dimes	103½	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are coming in more freely, and the bankers have a fair supply on hand which they sell at a slight advance upon New York prices.

Morton, Galt & Co. quote:

Coupons, '81	109½@110½
" '62	107¾@108¾
" '64	107 @108
" '65	107 @108
" new '65	106½@106⅞
" '67	106⅞@107⅜
" '68	106⅞@107⅜
10-40s	105½@106⅜
Currency 6s	109 @110

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur	Adv.	De
Coupons, '81	110¼	110⅜	110½	..	⅛
" '62	108⅝	108½	108⅜	..	⅛
" '64	108	108¼	108	..	¼
" '65	108	108¼	108	..	¼
" '65 (new)	107	107¼	106⅞	..	⅜
" '67	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	..	¼
Coupons '68	107¼	108	107¾	..	¼
10-40 coupons	106¾	106⅞	106¾	..	⅛
Cy 6s	110¼	110¼	110[illegible]	..	¼

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are bouyant and a little more active. Short-line bonds are in demand, and all classes of bonds show some life.

WHAT WE SELL TO OTHER NATIONS—It is by no means unprofitable to devote a little time to the consideration of the sources of national wealth and when the data is regarded as approximately correct the subject acquires absorbing interest, especially to business men. It is stated that for the fiscal year ending Jan. 30, 1870, the value of the exports from the United States to foreign countries of the principal articles produced or manufactured in this country amounted to $408,267,079. Of this amount cotton alone made more than one-half of the total, it being $227,027,624, so that when we add to this sum the exports of tobacco, $21,100,420, with a part of the export of staves and lumber, living animals and tallow, it will be found that the South furnished probably not less than $260,000,000 to $270,000,000 of the aggregate exports of the country. The details of these exports furnish some most instructive and interesting facts.

Of our agricultural implements, the Argentine Republic bought to the value of $186,000; England comes next, taking $166,000 worth; Brazil, $149,000; Australia, $104,000; Canada and the other British possessions were buyers to the extent of $170,000. Considerable sales were also made to Cuba, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chili and Uruguay. Of boots and shoes, Mexico was the largest purchaser, taking to the amount of $117,000. The aggregate export of boots and shoes was less by $56,000 than in the preceding year. Of sewing machines, we sent to England $926,896 worth; to Germany, $502,849; to Brazil, $152,841; to France, $118,083, and to Australia, $149,000. Cuba, Mexico, Chili, and other South American States, were also considerable purchasers. Of soaps, San Domingo was the largest buyer. Of spirits turpentine, England took more than one-half of our entire export, and of tallow, more than two-thirds. Of our exported provisions, the amount for hams and bacon was $6,123,118; beef, $1,569,778; pork, $3,253,137; butter, $592,229; cheese, $8,881,934; and lard, $5,933,597, making a total of hog and cattle products of nearly $27,000,000. This sum added to the export of breadstuffs, viz: $72,330,670, makes nearly $100,000,000 worth of food contributed by the United States to other countries in a single year, and of raw material for their clothing, $227,000,000 more. By far the largest purchaser of hams, bacon, pork, beef, lard, and cheese, was Great Britain. Cuba came next, and then Germany. The British West Indies and San Domingo were also extensive purchasers.

Our exports of breadstuffs and wheat were to the value of $47,171,229; of wheat flour, $21,169,593; Indian corn and corn meal, $2,233,251; bread and biscuit, $581,046; barley, $140,512. Great Britain and her colonies being the chief purchasers. Of our cotton, $154,000,000 worth was taken by England; $36,000,000 by France; $20,000,000 by the German Zolverein; $6,600,000 by Spain, and $3,481,000 by Russia. Of crude petroleum, France was the largest purchaser, taking to the value of $1,414,171; Belgium bought $290,782, and Germany $197,173 worth. Of refined petroleum, Germany bought $9,330,522; Belgium, $4,582,184; Gibraltar, $2,439,667; England and Ireland, $2,550,000; Holland, $2,145,000; Italy, $1,351,000; Spain, $1,236,000; France, $906,000, and Austria, $830,000. This export has been more universal to other countries than any other of our products. Of leaf tobacco, England bought $6,481,300; Germany, $4,121,383; France, $2,368,955; Holland, $1,365,051; Italy, $2,979,358; Spain, $965,826; Canada, $738,372; British West Indies, $478,046, and Austria, $446,314.

The exports of wood and wooden ware and staves have declined about one million dollars since 1869, Cuba remaining by far the largest purchaser. Of living animals exported, amounting to $1,445,639, more than three-fourths went to Canada, and to Mexico $147,000; the remainder chiefly to the British West Indies. Of our export of naval stores, amounting to $1,775,625, England and Scotland bought $888,000; Germany, $357,000; Holland, $81,000; Canada, $63,000, and Austria, $55,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. [Furnished by the Board of Trade]:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	10	71
Bacon, tcs	136	59
Bacon, casks	20	173
Butter, pkgs	109	44
Bagging, pcs	100	20
Cotton, bales	1431	3162
Cotton yarns, bdls	10	8
Coffee, bags	921	320
Cheese, bxs	693	107
Candles, bxs	174	603
Cement, bbls	..	368
Corn, sks	..	74
Cattle, head	...	1
Dried fruit, sks	75	494
Eggs, bbls & bxs	3	..
Flour, bbls	100	385
Feathers, sks	2	119
Hides, bdls	24	453
Hogs, head	750	3
Horses, head	...	3
Iron, pig, tons	29	194
Lard, tcs	61	37
Lard, kegs	15	89
Molasses, bbls	10	3
Mackerel, pkgs	6	5
Nails, kegs	125	79
Offal, sks	..	27
Oil, bbls	365	2
Potatoes, bbls	220	22
Sugar, hhds	...	2
Sugar, bxs and bbls	4	96
Seeds, bgs	61	56
Tobacco, hhds	12	65
Tobacco, boxes	151	262
Whisky, bbls	291	469
Wheat, sks	527	..

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—Is in fair demand, and dealers report sales in bbl lots at $1 90 per gal.

APPLES—We have no change to note; the supply is amply sufficient to meet the demand, and good to prime lots command $3 50@4 50, and choice to extra choice lots $5@6 per bbl.

BROOMS—Stocks are ample, and prices rule steady at $1 75@3 50 per dozen for common to first qualities. Some fancy brooms are on the market at $4 per doz.

BAGGING—The market is weak, and transactions are confined to small lots. We quote the range from 25@27½c for hemp and flax bagging, outside figures being for time sales.

BATTING—Is quotably unchanged, and in moderate demand. Dealers quote extra at 21@22c, No. 1 at 20c, and No. 2 at 15@18c per lb.

BEESWAX—Is in good demand and receipts find ready sale at 27@28c per lb on arrival.

BAGS—A light demand for seamless cotton grain bags is reported, and dealers are well supplied. We quote 2-bu at 31½@35c, 2½ bu at 42½@43c, and 3-bu at 50@52½c.

BROOM-CORN—Is in ample supply, and sales are made at $55 to $80 per ton for the various qualities.

BARK—There is a fair demand for chestnut oak, and tanners are paying from $50 to $80 per car load at depot.

BUTTER—Country butter is in fair demand, and prices range from 18 to 25c as to quality. Western Reserve butter is steady at 30@33c, and choice New York Goshen at 40@42c. Sales include 500 lbs country at 18@20c.

BEANS—Are in fair demand, and common white command $1 75@2 per bushel and prime navy $2 25@2 50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is well supplied. We quote at $6 25@6 50 per barrel and 4@4½c per pound in cotton sacks.

CEMENT—We quote at $1 75@2 00 per bbl, with sales of 368 bbls.

COAL—Is steady, and dealers are selling to city customers at 18c for Pittsburg per bushel.

COTTON YARNS—Prices rule steady and the market is quiet. We quote for Southern and the best standard brands 12½@16c for No. 500, 11½@12½c for No. 600, and 9½@12½c for No. 700. Carpet chain 30@32½c. Candlewick and cotton twine at 30@32½c per lb.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand, and dealers are well supplied. Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote Ohio factory at 15@16c; English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, and pineapple at 26@28c per pound.

CORN MEAL—The market rules steady at $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried and 60@65c per bush for bolted, loose.

CANDLES—We have no change to make in quotations, though prices are tending to a lower range. We note sales of 400 boxes 12-oz star at 12@17½c. We quote full-weight star candles at 16½@17½c; 12-oz at 12@13c, and 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow candles at 11½@12½c.

COFFEE—There is a fair demand for the various grades of Rio, and prices rule firm. We quote common Rio at 16@16½c, roasting at 17@17½c, prime at 19@19½c, choice at 20@20½c, and fancy Rio at 20½@21½c. Laguayra at 20@21c, Java at 24@26, and Ceylon coffee at 20@21c. We note sales of 170 bags Rio various grades within the range of our figures.

COTTON—The market was quiet to-day, with light sales on the basis of yesterday's figures, though advices had the effect to weaken the market and buyers were not disposed to purchase beyond immediate wants. We reproduce yesterday's quotations:

Middling	13¾
Low middling	13⅜
Good ordinary	12⅜
Ordinary	10½

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in good request, and halves command 10@11c for good to choice lots, and quarters 6@7c. Apples are in light demand at 3½@4c.

EGGS—Are steady at 23@25c per doz in lots on arrival. We note sales of 1,000 dos within range of our figures.

FEATHERS—The market rules steady, and prime lots command 70c per lb. We quote at 68@70c for good to prime.

FLAXSEED—Is steady, and prime lots are selling at $1 70 per bushel.

FURS AND PELTRIES—Are in fair demand and receipts are increasing. We quote on arrival:

Prime Raccoon Skins	30@50c
" Mink "	$1 25@2 00
" Opossum "	5c
" Gray Fox "	20c
" Wild Cat "	20c
" Otter "	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver "	50c@$1
" Muskrat "	5c
" Deer, per lb	15@25c
" Sheep, wool on	40@90c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges are in good demand and steady at $18@20 per bbl, and lemons $9@10 per box.

FLOUR—Stocks are ample, and a good local demand is reported. The export demand is light. Sales to-day include 375 bbls assorted grades, and we continue to quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 25@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 70@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 50
Rye flour	5 75

GAME—Dealers report the market steady, and are paying for quails on arrival $1 40 per dozen; squirrels at $1 40 per dozen, dressed; rabbits at $1 40 per dozen; grouse at $5 50@6 00 per doz; Mallard ducks $4@4 50 per doz; common $2 50 per dozen; wild turkeys $1@1 25 each; wild geese 50c each; venison 10c per lb for whole.

GINSENG—Is firm, and dealers are paying 68@70c per lb.

GRAIN—Wheat—The receipts are of limited importance, and aside from the wants of millers the demand is unimportant. While this is true of the market, prices rule firm at quotations that have prevailed for some time past, and offerings meet with quick sales. We quote the various grades of red wheat at $1@1 10 per bushel on arrival, and $1 10@1 20 for white wheat.

There is scarcely anything doing in corn, except to supply the local demand, and sales of ear corn are made at 55@60c per bushel from wagon and store. The market remains bare of shelled corn and we have no transactions to report. At points of production farmers are asking 50c per bush. and at present prices at New Orleans and New York, there is not only no margin for profits, but inevitable loss would result to the shipper. Under these circumstances there is nothing doing, nor will there be until prices advance at the seaboard markets, or decline at points of production.

The oat market is steady at 45c in bulk, and sales are made from store at 45c in bulk. Dealers are paying 41@42c on arrival, and sales are made, sacks included, at 52@55c per bu.

Rye is quiet, but quotably unchanged. Light sales are made from store at 75@80c per bushel, and dealers are paying 70c on arrival.

There is a limited demand for barley, and we quote fall at 95c to $1 15 for Nos. 1 and 2 on arrival and from store. Spring is steady at 80c to $1 per bushel on arrival and from store for Nos. 1 and 2.

There is a fair demand for malt, and prices rule steady. We quote fall malt at $1 15@1 25, Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 90c@$1 05. Canada at $1@1 15, rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—Is in fair request, and prices are steady at $20@21 from store and delivered on cars for prime to choice timothy. The firmness in the market is occasioned by the ice blockade, and as soon as navigation is resumed prices will decline.

HIDES—Receipts are liberal, and we quote dry flint at 17½c, and green salted at 9c per lb.

HOMINY—Is in fair demand at $4 50@4 75 per barrel, and grits at $5 50@5 75 per bbl.

HOGS—There was a fair demand for hogs to-day, and offerings, which are light, met with ready sale at from $6 to 6 75 for the various grades. A mixed lot of over 100 head, including quite a number of stocks, brought $6 75 gross. The killing to-day amounts to 1,650 head, and the total killing for the season amounts to 234,474 head, and there were remaining in packers' pens about 1,000 head. Hogs to-day in Cincinnati were quoted at $6 40@6 80 and at Chicago at $5 80@6 20, the bulk of sales being at $5 75. Louisville is still the best Western market for drovers.

IRON COTTON TIES—Prices rule steady at 5¼@6c per pound.

IRON AND STEEL—We continue to quote bar iron at 3½@4½c per lb, coopers' hoop at 5½@6c, sheet iron 5½@6½c, nail rod 9@9½c, horse shoes at $5 50@5 60 per doz, and mule shoes $6 50@7 per doz; steel ranges from 12 to 25c for German and American blister and cast.

LEATHER—The market rules steady. We quote oak and hemlock sole at 30@41c per lb, harness at 38@40c, skirting 42c, kipskin city at 70c@1 25 per lb, calf $1 25@1 35, bridle leather per doz at $54@72, and upper per doz $42@54.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A fair demand is reported. We quote Virginia brands at 63c@$1 15 for the various qualities; Kentucky and Missouri brands at 68 to 75c, as to quality.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Are in good demand, and steady. We quote New Orleans molasses at 63@75c per gallon in round and jobbing lots. Sirups at 40c@$1 15, and sorghum at 45@50c per gallon.

NAILS—The market is unchanged and we quote at $4@4 25 per keg for 10d and 40d.

OFFAL—Is steady and stocks are ample. We quote bran at $16@18 per ton; shorts $20@21; shipstuff and middling at $23@30 per ton.

ONION SETS—The market is well supplied, and dealers quote top sets at $2 50; red sets at $6, and white sets at $8 per bu.

OILS—We have no change to note in prices and continue to quote:

Linseed oil	90 @ 98	Gassaline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 15 @1 20	Bank oil	65 @
Lard oil, No. 2	1 05 @1 10	Straits oil	70 @
Coal oil	25 @ 28	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

PEA NUTS—The market is dull at 6c per lb for prime. We note sales 5,000 pounds at quotations.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied, and prices are unchanged. Dressed turkeys command from 14 to 16c per lb, on arrival and at retail; live turkeys $1 25@1 50 each; dressed chickens $3 50@5, and live at $2 50@4 per dozen; geese are in moderate demand at 75c each, dressed.

POTATOES—Are in good demand and steady. We quote peach-blows, russets, and neshannocks at $3@3 25 per bbl, from store, packed.

PROVISIONS—The market continues to exhibit a good degree of firmness, with a fair consumptive demand. Mess pork rules steady at $20@20 50, with sales 500 barrels at $20. Rump pork is steady at $15@16. Bulk meats are in fair demand, and sales to-day include 41 casks shoulders at 7¼@7½c; 62 casks clear ribbed sides at 10⅛@10½c; 10 do clear sides at 10¾@10⅞c. Bacon is steady, and we quote shoulders at 10@10½c; clear ribbed sides at 11⅞@11⅞c; clear sides at 12@12½c; hams 16½@17c, for sugar cured, packed. Lard is steady at 12@12½c for tierce, and 13½@14½c for keg.

RICE—Steady, and stocks are ample. We quote the various grades at 7 to 9c per lb.

STARCH—The market is quiet, and sales are made at 5½@6c per lb.

SALT—Dealers still furnish the same prices for salt, which is in fair supply.

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	4 50@5 75

SOAP—Prices are steady. We note sales of 100 boxes resin soap at 5½c, and 100 boxes No. 1 German at 7c.

SUGARS—The demand for New Orleans sugars continues good, with fair receipts, and prices rule steady at 10 to 13¾ for the various grades in hhd and bbl lots. We note sales 37 hhds at 10@12. Refined sugars are still in light supply, and firm. Island sugars are steady, and in good demand. We quote:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	15¾@16
A's	14¾@15
B's	14½@14¾
Extra C	14 @14¼
C's	13¾@14¼
C. Yellow	13 @14
Molasses sugars	9½@10¼
Demerara	12¾@13¾
Porto Rico	10 @11¾
Cuba	11 @12

SEEDS—The market is steady. We quote red clover at $7@7 25 for round and jobbing lots. Sapling clover is steady at $9@9 50. We quote Timothy, $5 75@6 00. Clean Kentucky blue grass, 1 25@1 35; extra clean, $1 75@2 00. Orchard grass, $1 75@2 00. Herds grass $1 25@1 40 per bu.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts are fair, and dealers are paying 8c for tallow and 8@10c for grease. We note sales of 125 tierces yellow grease at 8c, and 125 tierces white at 10c.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair demand is reported, and we continue to quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 00
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00
Block tin, per lb	46c
Lead, per lb	9½c
Solder, per lb	30c

WOOL—The market is quiet and prices are entirely nominal. We quote unwashed at 28@32c and tub-washed at from 45 to 50c per lb.

WHISKY—Highwines are in limited supply, and we quote at 87@88c per gal., tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market continues quiet, owing to light receipts and limited offerings. The weather has been unfavorable for preparing the crop for shipment, but a more active business in this department is anticipated at an early day. Prices for the various grades offered are undergoing no material change. The following is an exhibit of transactions to-day:

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 1 hhd Trimble county new leaf, $8 10; 1 hhd Ballard county old leaf, $9 40; 1 hhd Simpson county old leaf, $8 60; 1 hhd Hancock county old leaf, $9 40.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at $5 40; 2 hhds Hardin county lugs at $6 80 and 5 75; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at $5 40; 1 hhd Indiana leaf at $11 00.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 1 hhd Henderson county new common leaf at $8; 2 hhds Weakley county, Tenn., new common leaf at $7 30 and 7 20; 1 hhd Henry county new trash at $5 40; 2 hhds Metcalfe county old lugs at $7 90 and 7 40.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 1 hhd Trimble county leaf, $9 60; 1 hhd Trimble county lugs, 5 85; 1 hhd Indiana lugs, 5 15; 1 hhd common black fat, 6 50.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1871.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

SINCE January 2d there have been taken from bond in this city 865,712 pounds of coffee, at a cost of $26,001 36 in gold.

GUSTAVE WEHRLE was arrested and placed in police station No. 2 on a peace warrant. He was subsequently released on bail.

OUR thanks are due to Ledman, the obliging messenger of the Adams Express, for files of New York papers in advance of the mails.

J. L. GRISWOLD, Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and K. C. Baker, ex-Mayor of Detroit, are at the Louisville Hotel.

TWO bootblacks engaged in a fight on Fourth street yesterday afternoon. A member of the "Boot-black Union" cleaned out a stray shiner.

A STUFFED bear, doing the duties of a sign to a fur store on Fourth street, so alarmed a passing stranger yesterday that he actually drew his pistol to shoot it.

THE Catholic meeting at Glover Hall this evening, to protest against the Italian policy towards the States of the Church, will be an immense gathering.

SINCE the reduction of tax on pepper and spices, which went into effect January 1, large quantities of those articles have been taken out of bond in this city.

THERE will be interesting exercises at the Fifth-ward School at 12 m., to-day. All who can refrain from impertinent allusions to butter are invited to go and see the children.

A DEFECT in the sewer cap or some other public work at the southwest corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets has caused a deluge there, making it almost impassable for pedestrians.

A SLIGHT fire on an alley between Clay and Hancock and Market and Jefferson at noon yesterday destroyed a jake in a wagon-yard. No alarm was sent in, as no buildings were near it.

AN old man named G. A. Ulrich, living in the country, was arrested in the City Court for perjury yesterday. Being unable to furnish bail, he went to jail. Wm. O'Baldwin rested his weary bones at the same place on the charge of drunkenness.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

There is more merit in Mr. Edwin Adams' Iago than in any character in which we have yet seen him appear, and that merit of a very high order. In the first act his rendering of the character was decidedly uninteresting. Perhaps the character at its introduction is not more so. In the second the interest first begins, but even in this we feared for his failure. There was the same faulty catching of the breath, the same straining for effect that appeared in his Richard. But his incitement of the witless Roderigo to the brawl with Michel Cassio, the first step of the plot against Othello's honor, was more of a piece with his final elaboration of the devilish malignity of the character, and was in reality a fine piece of acting. So with the whole disclaimer of his of any guilt in the matter, and the crafty shifting of the responsibility to others. There was much of that play of expression and change of voice that peculiarly marks the excellence of his acting. The third act brings this power into play; the interview between himself and Othello was excellent; nay, we might go further and say that it could hardly be bettered. The fourth act is but a continuation of this interview, so far as Iago's part in the play is concerned, and was therefore but a continuation of the same nature. In the fifth act, however, we surrender the pen of the critic and clap our hands with the audience at the perfection of his acting. We do not dwell upon the prior scenes—upon the fight between Cassio and Roderigo, to which he himself had given occasion, and to which himself puts the termination—nor even to the scene in the death chamber, when his guilt is first discovered. These were merged in the intensity of the last, when wounded by Othello's sword he swears himself to silence and contents himself with the significant gesture toward the bed on which Desdemona lies. By some trick, we suppose, the full range of his teeth are shown, natural enough concomitant of his near approach to death and the malignity of his passion. There is more eloquence in this last ten minutes of our knowledge of him with not a word spoken than in all the lines that teach us the character of the man and the nature of his scheme. Just here we say that Mr. Adams has best shown the excellence of his acting. A man may mouth and rant and gesticulate, and persuade his auditors into a belief in the exceeding power of his passion, but there is that in the set look of the face, in the sparkling glint of the eyes, in the nervous twitching of the nostrils, in the reversal of the bow of the mouth, that is more difficult to imitate than may be readily imagined. Indeed, we will venture the assertion that it may not be imitated, but that the actor has completely sunk his identity in the part, and himself feels all that his face expresses in this silent eloquence. Mr. Adams' face was wonderful in this latter scene, and he stands confessed an actor of rare ability.

Of Mr. Langdon's Othello we may speak in terms of very high praise. It was certainly a piece of acting of which that gentleman, veteran as he is, may well feel proud, and of which we could wish to give an extended review. For the rest, the support was very good. Messrs. De Groat, Halpin, and Wren deserve especial mention. The Desdemona of Miss Preston was by no means as pleasant a conception as could be wished, though evincing some pains and study.

This evening Wild Oats will be repeated, in which genteel comedy Mr. Adams appears as Rover, a very pleasant impersonation—one of the most infectious we remember to have seen. The usual fashionable house will probably be in attendance. Next Monday night Mr. Adams commences a week of Enoch Arden, his great speciality.

Masonic Temple.

Mr. Wm. Horace Lingard advertises a week's appearance at Masonic Temple, commencing on Monday night next. Mr. Lingard is himself known as an amusing actor and transformationist, and is assisted by Miss Alice Dunning.

Prof. Fowler's Lectures.

Prof. Fowler lectured at the small hall in Masonic Temple last night, and will lecture again this evening at the same hall, on Manhood and Womanhood.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871.

Dennis Reardan, assault and battery on M. Bollingham; discharged. Wm. Lacy, assault and battery on Mrs. Lacy, with intent to kill; discharged.

Horace Gray, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; discharged.

Fred. Weist, obtaining a pair of boots from Daniel Reihlman; held to answer in $250 bond.

Jacob Leutzel, John Schneider and Geo. Metz, cutting and wounding Simon Meter, with intent to kill; discharged. M. J. Reardon, cutting and wounding M. Rollingham, with intent to kill; bond $400 to answer before grand jury.

Ollie Fanchon, alias Wright, etc., stealing a dress from Hattie St. Clair; continued till to-morrow; bond $200. Nell Beckwith, stealing clothing worth $14 from H. Resch; held to answer in $300 bond. Ellen Todd, stealing $14, a pair of earrings and a breastpin from J. P. Maury; held in $200 to answer before the grand jury. Thomas Logan, stealing $13 from David Taylor; discharged.

G. A. Uhlrich, perjury; held in $500 bond.

Wm. Hulet, fugitive from justice from State of Tennessee; committed for sixty days.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

ORDERS AND DECREES.

Hornsby et al. vs. Lothrop et al.; answer of non-resident filed.

Gallbraeth vs. Gaetano; leave to J. P. Gallbraeth to draw for his sisters $493 20 immediately, from the fund remaining in court due them, as appears from the report of Thos. P. Smith, late receiver.

SUITS INSTITUTED TO-DAY.

L. B. Redd & Bro. vs. William Applegate et al.; suit on apportionment warrants for improvements on High street.

Maria Schlachter vs. Anton Schlachter. Divorce suit. Petition alleges the marriage of the parties in January, 1867, and for grounds of divorce abandonment and failure to support plaintiff. Plaintiff prays divorce from the bonds of matrimony and restoration of maiden name of "Stoll."

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS.

W. P. Calvert vs. Louisville Journal Company. Subpoena duces tecum issued against Isham Henderson and J. D. Osborne, returnable 16th inst., requiring them to bring with them the journal of the said company, kept by the foreman therein, in which is entered the time and rates paid for setting types from 1859 to 1867, inclusive.

Adam Knapp vs. Thos. H. Hunt & Co. Subpoena duces tecum awarded plaintiff against T. H. Hunt.

G. M. Murphy et al. vs. Louisville and Portland Canal Company. Assigned to March 6th for trial at defendants' costs.

W. H. Letchford & Co. vs. J. M. Holloway. Assigned to March 1st for trial.

Bernard Elfrig vs. C. Merhoff. Amended answer filed.

John A. Dickinson vs. Louisville and Nashville railroad. Jury trial; evidence concluded and cause adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Duvall and wife vs. Graves, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Upshaw vs. Corbett, &c., Fulton; reversed.
Roberts vs. Ketchum, Henry; affirmed.
Logan vs. Logan et al., Rowan; reversed.
Reeves vs. Little, Greenup; affirmed.
Donnell vs. Knox, Nicholas; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Hiner vs. Hinton, Fleming; rehearing granted and cause submitted.
Houghton vs. Commonwealth, Carroll; rehearing granted.
Jackson's heirs vs. Duncan, &c., Madison; petition for rehearing filed.
Field vs. Mallikeu, Louisville Chancery; motion to authenticate opinion overruled.
J. A. Duncan, Esq., and Judge Thomas C. Dabney were qualified as Attorneys at Law of this Court.
Grief, &c., vs. Mohr & Co., McCracken; order continuance set aside, and cause submitted.
Leech vs. Murrell, Caldwell; affidavit filed, and motion to dismiss as to Mrs. E. E. Patterson.
Kimble, &c., vs. Anderson's administrator, Graves;
Morse vs. Crutchfield, Graves; continued until next term.
Slaughter vs. Looney, Calloway;
Stevens & Anderson vs. Blymer, Norton & Co., Graves;
Crenshaw et ux. vs. Western Lunatic Asylum, Graves;
Baynham, &c., vs. Gardner, &c., Graves; submitted on briefs.
Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company vs. Grey, Hickman; argued by Hon. E. Crossland for appellee, and Hon. N. Stewart for appellant, and laid over for further argument.

• THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

A Full Account of the Municipality of Louisville.

PARKS VERSUS RAILROADS.

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN—The commencement of a new year, and the reception of the annual reports of the operations of the several municipal departments, form a fitting occasion for me to present to your honorable body some information concerning the working of the machinery of the city government during the past year, and to offer a few suggestions for future action.

Looking back at what has been done during the last nine months of 1870, it is apparent that a great improvement has been made in the affairs of the city. Its credit has been strengthened, the treasury invigorated, and the whole mode of conducting public business systematically modified.

CITY DEBT.

The old city warrants that were outstanding on the 14th of March last, and that had been accumulating for a twelve-month, have nearly all long since been paid from the proceeds of the "old liability" bonds that came into my hands. There are still a few of these old warrants to be taken up—principally held by the Sinking Fund—as soon as provision is made for doing so, which should be at the earliest practicable period. Since last April and until the 1st of December we have cashed all our new warrants in from twenty to forty days after their issue, the payment of those issued in November being delayed a little while until the Tax Receiver shall make further collection of taxes. During the same period the salaries of all the elected and appointed officers of the city—including members of the Police and Fire Departments—as well as the current expenses of the several charitable institutions, have been promptly paid at the first of each month, a promptness on the part of the city that had not been exercised for some time previously, but which I hope to see continued henceforth.

The floating debt of the city, other than in outstanding warrants, has been meanwhile reduced, the amount standing at something over $200,000 on the first of last March, and now being about $200,000. These figures refer to the old indebtedness incurred prior to the commencement of my administration, principally represented in bills payable.

The funded debt is now $4,910,500, against $5,190,500 last March, a decrease of $279,500, resulting from certain bonds having been taken up and destroyed. The assets of the city in real estate, stocks, &c., are more than sufficient, at the most modest computation, to liquidate this indebtedness. Under the able management of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, the provision made last year for its disbursements was found to be amply sufficient, and for some time past the condition of the fund has permitted the cashing of coupons of city bond (at their present value) four months before becoming due. The facts warrant the belief that a lower rate than forty cents will suffice for the tax for the sinking Fund for the present year, and until the volume of debt borne by it is increased. In fact, with a tax of about this rate, the Sinking Fund, as now established and conducted, will be able to liquidate the present bonded indebtedness before it reaches maturity.

It will be necessary, however, at no distant day, to issue bonds for municipal purposes in addition to those already afloat. The construction of a sewer main, to convey the drainage of the southern and southwestern portions of our city to the river, below Portland, is necessary, and will call for $350,000 of bonds; to raise Fulton street, and the wharf property fronting it, above the level of the overflows is a work that should be done, and that will require $150,000 of bonds; while the preparation of the road bed for the track of the Short-line railroad, north of Main street, will exhaust about $125,000 more of bonds. I will only dwell on the necessity for this outlay by stating here that measures should be taken at once looking to the consummation of the contract with the railroad companies in this particular. The residents of East Jefferson street are clamorous for the removal of the track from that part of the city, and are justly entitled to be relieved as soon as it is possible to have the road-bed transferred.

Recurring again to the consideration of our bonds, I would say that if their soundness was properly appreciated, and the real solidity of the securities generally known, they would command a higher price than they do. There is no good reason why our seven-per-cent. bonds should not sell at par value, the duration, rate of interest, promptness of payment and soundness of security making them an investment equally as good as the best city bonds in the country. But, although those of some other cities have been more desired and have been quoted at par and above, I am happy to state that ours have risen high in public esteem of late, and the indications are that they will continue to grow in public favor. So long as they are issued on account of such necessary and permanent public works as those just before referred to, they cannot be looked upon with other than a high regard. So many old claims came up against the city, in addition to the known indebtedness, and so many suits were brought up and decided against it in 1870, that, to meet these, besides liquidating current obligations, the revenue of the year was hardly adequate and its collection not rapid enough, forcing a cramped policy and necessitating recourse to the banks for loans at several times; but I am happy to say that this necessity only existed for about four months, the revenue alone having been used to meet demands since the middle of July, besides paying off what had previously been borrowed.

REVENUE.

Some alteration might judiciously be made in regard to the assessment and collection, so as to have the revenue commence coming in about a month earlier.

Much of the revenue of the year 1870 was used in paying claims that were properly chargeable to the previous year, having been expended in the months of January and February for work done during the preceding season.

Although our necessities have cramped us in monetary affairs as stated, having had more old liabilities and new suits to meet than provision was made for, yet, on the whole, the financial situation, by economical management, has not been unsatisfactory at any time until the last month of the year, when, as before stated, the cashing of the warrants had to temporarily cease. It is my opinion that it is better not to have any warrants drawn unless there are funds in the treasury to pay them at the time they issue, and I shall endeavor to have matters so arranged that the warrants shall finally be honored as promptly as checks upon banks. Some time will of course elapse before we can arrive at this state, but the improvement already made in redeeming warrants is so marked that we may confidently look to see our desires in this respect fully realized.

The revenue appropriated for the cleaning and repair of streets and making footway crossings was barely adequate to enable us to proceed as freely as was desirable in some districts, although no work of this kind that was positively necessary was totally neglected. It is to be regretted that no larger revenue can be raised for these purposes, the highest rate allowed by the charter having been levied. Our street surface is greater in proportion to our population and number of houses than in any other large city of the country, giving the property-owner a wider area to be taxed for, and requiring a higher tax rate for street purposes accordingly. For a few years longer, therefore, we may be restricted in our operations. A better mode of paving our streets will, however, reduce the cost of cleaning and repairing them, and to carry out the work of reconstruction to a general extent is therefore the best policy. Our old system of repairing with broken stone, is, in my opinion, about the worst ever devised and terribly expensive.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Nicolson pavement contracted for last year has been most thoroughly laid down, and elicits general commendation. I believe at this time nearly all our citizens indorse the decision recently pronounced in court that the property-owner should pay for the reclothing of the street when the old garment is worn out. The pavement has grown rapidly in public favor now that it is brought forcibly into contrast with the old system, and, believing that many who were disposed to contest their liability for the costs have modified their views, I trust we may now look to see this vexed opposition to the progress of the city set aside.

Having successfully laid down sewers of ample capacity in several of our principal thoroughfares during the past season, the streets will be ready to receive the Nicolson pavement as soon as the weather will permit operations, and when so paved we will have several avenues open for travel that are urgently needed and the use of which will greatly relieve travel from other already over-burdened streets. By thus diffusing the wear and tear, instead of allowing it to concentrate upon one or two streets, we will cause them all to be more lasting, and carrying this out to the fullest extent—making all our streets over which there is any degree of travel adapted for safe, speedy and smooth transit—we will arrive at the most favorable street condition. By doing away with the broken stone we will find our streets accumulating very much less mud and dust, and the cost of cleaning and repairing—in the case of a good wooden pavement—will be reduced to a minimum. This item of street cleaning, it must have been noticed, has been remarkably well done during the past season, considering the wretched material to be worked upon; at the same time the contract prices have been exceedingly low. It might perhaps have been better to have contracted for more repeated removals of dirt at the expense of a little more outlay, as in some cases the contract force was found inadequate, and an additional city force had to be at times employed. This is an item that justifies a liberal expenditure, as on the cleanliness of our streets depends to a great extent the preservation of all species of private property, to say nothing of the importance of that condition as affecting our health.

It is gratifying to realize that the money that has been expended during the past season for public works has produced most satisfactory results. In the construction and repair of streets, sewers, crossings, &c., and in the erection of the City Hall, everything has been done in a lasting and substantial manner. The only exception is in the case of the new jail, the arrangements of which have been condemned and the work stopped, fortunately before more than half the amount intended had been expended upon it, but it is believed that this matter can yet be fixed in some satisfactory and economical manner.

The City Hall has been greatly advanced owing to the mildness and prolonged duration of the working season. It is constructed in the most solid manner so far as raised, and will undoubtedly be a very creditable building when completed.

To the untiring energy and ceaseless activity of our City Civil Engineer, and to the efficient aid rendered by the corps under him, is to be ascribed much of the success that has attended our operations upon public works during the year.

I would suggest that the Committee on Streets prepare within the next sixty days whatever ordinances may be necessary for the construction or reconstruction of public ways, so far as now known, so that the work can be let early in the spring, giving the contractors time to complete the same before the close of the year.

The general expense of the city required all, and could have judiciously absorbed even more than the amount levied and collected for the purpose during the year. This year, however, some items of expense will not recur again; the hospital extension and furnishing being completed, or so nearly so that the balance remaining appropriated to those objects will be sufficient for the purpose, or, at most, will require but a small additional appropriation this year.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

We may count also upon there being a marked diminution in the number of judgments against the city this year, and our expenses on this account will consequently be much reduced. At the commencement of my administration the city was involved in about two hundred lawsuits, in some of which large sums were at stake. The management of the city's interests in these cases has been eminently satisfactory. A number of the suits have already been determined—in many cases favorable to the city, but unavoidably, in other cases, to the contrary. The causes, however, that led to many of these suits, have now been pretty effectually removed; the legislative body now realises the importance of legal accuracy in its proceedings and enactments, and should continue to be on its guard against leaving flaws for contestants to pick at. It is a matter of regret that so many citizens have opposed nearly all the acts of the city in a spirit of litigation, flying to the courts on every occasion where there is the least possibility of making a case. This spirit has proven a considerable drawback to our progress, but, I am glad to say, has not been so freely displayed during the past year, and I hope the occasion will soon entirely cease. Although we are operating under a changed system of city government, and have had a new and intricate charter to interpret, there have been very few suits arising from our acts during the past nine months. To the City Attorney and his assistant much credit is due on this account, their close attention to their peculiar duties having averted many disastrous errors.

When all our citizens unite in sustaining and co-operating with the corporate acts of the city, a much better tone will be given to public affairs. On the other hand the Council should exercise a careless care not to enact any ordinances that will bear harshly upon the citizen, the true aim of legislation being to protect the individual and promote his convenience rather than to encroach upon his privileges. We may have ordinances in force, and, doubtless, have, that are unjust in their provision. Such ones should be ascertained and repealed, for while they remain on our statutes the duty of city officers compels their enforcement.

TAXATION.

It would be desirable to abate something from the tax rate for this year, and on a more equitable assessment. I believe it can be done. The Assessor will have a more uniform scale of property valuation this year than heretofore. During the last few years much of the property scattered about in different portions of the city has been assessed at only about one-fourth of its true value, whilst that in the central portion has, as a general rule, been assessed at nearly its full market value. The assessment books are now being made up, and, with the two additional assistants in this department who will be employed, under recent authorization, there will be ample opportunity for a correct and timely discharge of the duties of this administration.

Comparing our taxes for strictly municipal purposes with those of other cities, I find that we are rather beneath than above the average, the range in a number of cases being from $3 to $4 on the hundred dollars. Our tax-payers, in reflecting upon their liabilities, should not forget that of the amount levied last year a considerable portion was to meet the subscription to railroad and navigation schemes, made by authority of the expressed vote of the people, which amount formed no part of the revenue of the city.

We should be very cautious about burdening ourselves any further with taxes in aid of railroad enterprises. I cannot do better than to reaffirm the views expressed on this subject in my inaugural message, the substance of which was that unless we see a pressing necessity for building a road in order to prevent our trade being diverted to other channels, or unless it is to open up a section that has no good outlet, and whose trade we can thereby secure, we should look for unaided private capital to build new roads. We have already in our corporate capacity done more in aid of railroads than any other city in the country, and saddled ourselves with as much expense in this matter as we can well carry. Our facilities for transportation and communication are already excellent. With the roads completed that are now in course of construction we will be brought into close connection with every section of our State and country, so that I do not see where the necessity is for any further taxation to build other and superfluous roads at present. We need every cent of revenue that the tax-payer can afford to pay to develop our internal improvements and prosecute our public work.

POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

As to the expenditures on account of the police and fire departments, the strictest economy compatible with serviceability has been practised, and the employes in these departments have done their specific work well and faithfully. Our policemen have been vigilant in preventing crime and alert in bringing to justice the violators of law; good order has reigned supreme throughout the city, and the change that has been wrought in the character and system of the force receives the approbation of all classes. Some further alterations in the system are, in my opinion, needful to secure perfect efficiency; the men should be elected for three years instead of one, for obvious reasons, and I recommend that efforts be made to have the charter amended so that this can be done. I also recommend an increase of the pay to $2 75 per day, believing that the present rate is not in accordance with the scale of wages paid in other walks of life, nor adequate for the wants of such men as we have on the force. Ordinary labor by the day is paid about as much as our policemen now receive, although the latter perform more continuous and arduous duty, are exposed to all kinds of weather, have their lives continually endangered, and are obliged to devote a considerable part of their wages to procuring uniforms. The present members are as a rule men of fair education and good standing in the community and are more respected and more powerful for good for being of respectable character. It is cheaper to employ such men, paying them fair wages, than to engage indifferent ones at low rates. There might advantageously be an increase in the number of the force, as [illegible] of the beats are too long as now patrolled; the city is growing and its streets extending, calling for police duty over increased districts every year. The report of the Chief of Police is referred to for fuller information concerning his department.

The same remarks as to effective organization and the character of the men apply with equal justice to the Fire Department. The records show a praiseworthy promptness, resulting in many cases in the prevention of devastating conflagrations, and always rendering successful opposition to the devouring element.

I recommend the same increase of pay for the members as for the policemen, and for much the same reasons. I also believe that public safety demands that there should be at least one and perhaps two additional engines, to be located south of Broadway, one east and one west, that portion of the city being insufficiently protected at present. An ample and efficient Fire Department, besides the first saving that it makes, benefits us incidentally in decreasing insurance rates, and in other ways.

SANITARY.

In our Department of Health we have had new and vigorous measures taken to maintain and improve the sanitary condition of the city. These measures are in accordance with the intelligence of the day, marking us as fully alive to the latest researches in sanitary matters. Although the Board of Health is too new in its present organization for all its operations to be thoroughly systematized, we have all the avenues carefully watched to see that nothing unwholesome in food shall jeopardize our health, while the public places of the city receive thorough sanitary inspection from the officers appointed to that duty. Our mortuary report shows us to be a remarkably healthy community ordinarily, while we have been highly favored in escaping the destructive scourges that frequently visit large cities.

The report of the Charitable Commissioners will show a careful management of the trusts confided to them, and under the present system I am confident that our several charitable institutions will be more zealously attended to than before. The extension of the hospital now enables the city to provide comfortably for its sick and maimed, but the reports show a full house, proving that there is not any too much room. In its enlarged capacity, this institution is now quite creditable to the community.

WORKHOUSE, &C.

The Work-house is not contrived in accordance with what humanity would dictate; nor is it in a fit state at present to answer the designs of a Christian city such as this. In a word, the building is filthy in the extreme from the accumulated consequences of years, over-crowded, unventilated, and destitute of any of the humane arrangements that temper punishment with mercy. We have a duty to perform here which is no less than to tear down the old building and erect a new one of suitable construction in its stead. When this is done the Commissioners will see that cleanliness and good order prevail about the institution, but they are powerless to remedy the present inadequacy and dilapidation. Nor are the officers of the institution at fault, the whole trouble being the decay and insufficiency of the building. These remarks all extend to the Pest-house as well, located on the same grounds and calling for the same improvement.

The condition of our Alms-house and burying place for paupers in the Western District calls for immediate improvement. The Alms-house is totally insufficient in capacity for the natural demands upon it, being no larger than when our city had only half its present population. The western city graveyard is crowded with graves, with the interred piled one upon another to the very surface; it is a question now whether bodies can hereafter be interred unless other grounds are procured. The views I expressed on this subject in a message to the former Council I deem proper to condense here. They are that the present Alms-house property should be sold, together with a farm of about forty-seven acres, owned by the city, out on the Seventh-street road, which was originally purchased for cemetery purposes, and the proceeds applied to buying a tract of about one hundred acres a few miles from the city, and erecting thereon a suitable and larger Alms-house. By utilizing the labor of the paupers upon the farm the institution could be made at least self-sustaining, and would probably return a surplus revenue. Under present circumstances the paupers lead an idle life because there is nothing for them to do, the present grounds not being of any extent to employ their labor. If they were set at work suited to their capacity they would be healthier and happier, besides benefiting the city by their labor, whilst the purely lazy and idle would find themselves deprived of an asylum for indolence. A portion of the purchased grounds should of course be laid off for a pauper cemetery, the care of the same and the interments to devolve of course upon those about the institution. The Commissioners join with me in recommending that authority be given to procure such a place.

A public library requires your fostering legislation. The subject has been so thoroughly discussed elsewhere, and our needs in this respect are so well known, that no argument is necessary now. I could do no more than quote again from a former message, where the advantage of a public library to our city, in a moral and intellectual point of view, was clearly indicated.

I would also like to see carried out by the present Council my recommendation made to the last one, for the removal of the market-houses from the middle of Market street, between Floyd and Preston and Tenth and Eleventh streets. The sentiment of the whole community is in favor of the removal, and a majority of the property-owners on one of the squares in question have urged and petitioned for the removal. Private market-houses in the squares, like other houses, are preferable on the score of convenience, shelter from the weather, and every other point that can be thought of, while the relief to the street for the passage of vehicles and foot-passengers by the contemplated removal would be of incalculable benefit.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The subject of street railways is worthy of your most serious deliberations. In no city have they probably been of so much advantage to property as in Louisville. As before remarked, our street area is widely extended, and the city limits a long distance from the center; from this cause, for many years but little building, comparatively, was carried on; our lots beyond a certain limit remaining vacant. But since the cars have traversed the city from end to end, much of the outlying property has become rapidly improved and inhabited, and in the choice of residence, our population now has a much wider range of territory. In this way the street railroads have done much to enhance the value of property, and to build up the city, while at the same time the length of their routes being so disproportioned to the amount of travel, and other causes, have prevented them meeting with much pecuniary success. I believe it is the interest of the city to cherish these roads, to endeavor in every way to remove impediments from their path, rather than to restrict and hamper their operations. In my opinion it would be well to modify some of the provisions of the contracts with them, and especially to relieve them of the obligation to repair the streets. As it is, the companies have had the ability to comply with this obligation only to a very limited extent, and the ordinary difficulties they have to contend with are augmented by their continuous liability to come in conflict with the city. I would be glad to see the companies disembarrassed so that they could better and more fully equip their roads for increased accommodation of the public, and be enabled to pay something to the stockholders, which, I understand, has not been done heretofore.

CITY OFFICIALS.

I am glad to bear witness to the alacrity and fidelity with which the different city officers have performed their duties. My endeavors to have the public business studiously attended to have, as a general rule, been cheerfully seconded by all. The proceedings of both boards of the Council, the ordinances, resolutions, &c., are completely written up to date, the enrolling clerk who was employed to write up a considerable amount of back work, only requiring to finish the indexing for some past years to have the whole work completed.

All the accounts of the city, and its transactions in debits and credits, are now shown and embraced in a set of books, opened and kept on the regular mercantile plan. The book-keeper has all the accounts that have arisen through the operations of every department posted up to the first of this year, and it is now possible to scan the financial standing and present relations of the city without having to gather separately from each department the details of its peculiar transactions. This plan of having the accounts and standing of the city kept in regular manner, although it has necessitated some additional expense, is most satisfactory in its results; by the correctness and ease with which necessary information of any item in which the city is concerned can now be obtained, much time can be saved and errors avoided or rectified. It is proper to state that the opening of these books has developed many facts of importance and brought to light errors against the city that might else never have been discovered, and the correcting of which has saved more than the expense of the system will amount to for some time.

I am happy to state that the appointment of collectors to collect taxes of years as far back as 1864-5, has been productive of gratifying results. On first coming into office I called attention to the fact that there was a large amount of these old taxes that had been neglected for years, but which, if properly looked after, would return us probably $75,000. I think my estimate was not too large, as about $25,000 has already been collected up to the 1st of this month, which is a good showing for less than nine months' work. Of this amount, $17,099 30 was collected by the Collector in the Eastern District, and $8,013 71 by the one in the Western District.

OUR MISSION.

In surveying the field of future municipal operations, I can see that the objects which call for legislative action are restricted to our own internal improvements, and our needs and duties in the present hour are plainly indicated. We have no complicated relations with other parts of our State or with different States requiring the intervention of our laws to guard our interests. To carry on the construction of public works, attend properly to our streets, regulating their use and preventing their abuse—in a word, to improve, adorn, and keep clean our city, keeping careful ward over person and property, calls for the wisest exercise of our several functions.

We have, to be sure, some interest in the various railroad and navigation enterprises to which we have subscribed, and our duty here is to see that the benefits promised at their inauguration are fulfilled in behalf of our city. The railroad connection through our city that has been granted, as it approaches consummation will require us to observe that no deviation from the intentions of the grant be permitted to militate against the city's interests.

In a general way we are concerned in the situation in other communities, in so far as it is desirable that a tide of emmigration should set into our State so as to develop its latent resources and thereby extend the operations of trade in this metropolis. It would indeed be for the advantage of Louisville to have an influx of capital and labor into the State and into the city; but, at this time, I do not know of any special legislation that would deflect to this point the desired tide, and the causes and means that would induce migration to our rural counties are controlled by other influences than we can wield. It is a fact, however, that an enterprising and economical domestic polity, producing facilities for the transaction of business and the operation of productive industry will prove a liberal measure of attraction to any city. The prosecution of public improvements, as before intimated, conduces to effect this desirable result, and I would be glad to see all our available labor employed this year on public and private works, and even to have to call in additional labor from other points. I cannot refrain from referring in this connection to the need of encouraging manufactures in our city. No city, I think, can have a firm foundation of prosperity, unless due attention is paid to this branch of industry. It is evident that this interest is too much neglected here, and a fine field is open for capital to come in and supply our wants in this respect. There are many articles of almost daily consumption purchased abroad that could be and ought to be produced here. Upon the number and success of our manufactories our future status among cities largely depends. With our mechanics and laborers profitably employed we may be certain that every department of business will flourish; if then we can persuade capital to invest in manufactures here, the most happy results will follow.

In conclusion, I would suggest that it will be convenient for reference, and a measure of economy, to have the departmental and institutional reports of 1870, together with the ordinances in force that have not been published in book form, printed and bound in one volume.

I have not gone into the details of the operations in any department, leaving that to the reports of the several city officers, some of which are now ready and the others will shortly appear.

Respectfully,
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

THE LOWER OHIO.

An Ice-bound Population.

The people living along the lower Ohio, hence to Evansville, are having a hard time since the suspension of navigation on account of ice in the river. For nearly two weeks they have received no mails at many places, and the inhabitants of the small towns along this mail route consider themselves almost out of the world. Provisions are getting scarce, and some of the towns are entirely out of such things as flour, butter, eggs and other commodities. The steamer Tarascon left the Portland wharf at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, with large quantities of provisions ordered by telegraph for merchants along the river, but at Leavenworth, Ind., she found the river blocked with ice, and was compelled to return the same night. About fifty passengers living at Owensboro and other towns along the route undertook to make their way home overland, which, no doubt, will prove a very costly experiment. At Owensboro there are hundreds of people who want to migrate to other points, but are compelled to remain for want of means of transportation. An enterprising citizen of Tell City, Indiana, unable to get news by newspapers, has ordered daily messages to be sent to him from this city by telegraph. Upon the receipt of a telegram he tacks it up at his place of business that all interested in passing events may examine for themselves. The Ohio River Telegraph Company have extended the courtesies of their line to the public so far as general news is concerned, and in this way alone the people get an occasional glimpse of the current news.

Firing Farms.

Shortly after the passage of one of the night trains on the Short-line, at the crossing of the Shelbyville pike, near the city limits night before last, the grass on the ground in the vicinity was discovered to be burning. In a very short space of time the fire spread to the field of John Galt, Esq., and during its progress consumed two large stacks of hay. Several buildings on that gentleman's place were only saved from destruction by the united efforts of the neighbors, who worked diligently in fighting off the flames. At a point beyond the Fair Grounds also the grass was ignited by a cinder from a locomotive, and this spread to the place of Mr. Williams, whose farm buildings narrowly escaped destruction. It is said that some of the coal-burning engines on this road are not provided with fenders in their smokestacks, and that large coals of fire are blown out to the great danger of property by the wayside.

The German Protestant Orphan Asylum.

This institution, situated on Jefferson street, below Eighteenth, is in a flourishing condition in consequence of being well managed. Yesterday the Ladies' Society, a branch of the institution, held their annual election, and the former officers were re-elected, namely: Mrs. John Cawein, President; Mrs. Seng, Secretary; and Mrs. Julius Dorn, Treasurer. To-night an election will take place in St. Paul's church, corner of Green and Preston streets, for the various officers and directors of the Society, and the financial report for the past year will be submitted.

Personal.

The following members of the State Legislature were in the city last night, en route for Frankfort: Hon. Silas Adams, of the House, at the United States Hotel; Hon. D. Y. Lyttle, of the Senate, and Hon. B. H. York, of the House, at the Louisville Hotel; Hon. L. Wilson and Hon. John B. Hays, of the House, and Hon. A. K. Bradley, of the Senate, at the Willard Hotel.

The Late Gen. Lovell.

The remains of Gen. Charles S. Lovell will be interred with military honors from his late residence, Breckinridge street, between Preston and Floyd, at 1 p. m. to-day, the 6th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the southeast corner of Third and Jefferson streets at 12:30 p. m. to take such friends of the deceased as may wish to attend.

Physician of the Western District.

The Board of Aldermen and City Council at their joint session last night, unanimously elected Dr. W. Walling Physician of the Western District of the city. Dr. Walling has held this position by successive re-elections for several years.

CITY FEATURES.

$5,000.

If you want a chance to make five thousand dollars, go to James T. Lanham's, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, and buy a pound of premium tea. Price $2, $2 50 and $3, ticket included.

Infants.

The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds are charmed, as it were, into a quiet and sweet repose by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.

The Mode of Baptism.

A *verbatim* report of the debate of Rev Stephen Bowers and Rev. W. L. Boston, a very elaborate discussion upon this subject, for sale by Dake & Helmus, and J. W. Clarke, booksellers, Fourth street.

☞ Skates of all kinds at Speckman & Dix's, No. 70 Fourth street.

☞ Bengal razors at Speckman & Dix's, No 70 Fourth street.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, January 5, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate came to order at the usual hour, and was opened with prayer by Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith; and, when the roll was called, the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. Speaker (Leslie), Messrs. J. M. Alexander, R. A. Burton, John G. Carlisle, W. H. Cunliff, Wm. L. Conklin, G. W. Conner, Lyttleton Cook, J. H. Dorman, Edwin Hawes, J. B. Hayden, G. A. C. Holt, William Johnson, John W. Johnson, Oscar Turner, W. L. Vories, Ben. J. Webb, Emery Whitaker, I. C. Wintrey, Thomas Wrightson.

Messrs. Lewis Perrin and H. A. Tyler, Senators elect to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Hon. I. T. Martin, and Hon. Wm. Lindsay, resigned, respectively came forward and took the usual oath.

A House committee then announced that body as in session, and ready for the transaction of business. Similar information was transmitted to the House of Representatives and his Excellency, the Governor, on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Whitaker—Leave—A bill to amend the charter of Nicholasville. Courts of Justice.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wm. Johnson—Circuit Courts—A bill in relation to the Bardstown and Louisville Railroad Company. Passed.

Same—Leave—A bill to amend the charter of the Gethsemane Male and Female Academy. Education.

Mr. Carlisle—Leave—A bill to establish the Kenton and Campbell County Chancery Court. Judiciary.

Same—Leave—A bill to establish a criminal court in the ninth judicial district. Judiciary.

Mr. Vallandingham—Leave—A bill for the benefit of certain turnpike roads. Internal Improvement.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The committee appointed to wait on the Governor reported that his Excellency would send in a message in writing in a short time; whereupon Hon. S. B. Churchill, Secretary of State, presented the said message, which was read by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Vallandingham, 4,000 copies were ordered to be printed, stamped and enveloped for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Turner—Leave—A bill to change the time of holding the circuit courts in the First Judicial district. Judiciary.

Same—Leave—A bill to abolish the courts of common pleas in certain counties of the First Judicial district. Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Holt, leave was granted for the withdrawal of Senate bill 425 from the hands of the Governor.

Mr. McAfee presented a petition in regard to the charter of Nicholasville, and a bill to amend said charter. Petition was received and the bill passed.

Mr. Conklin—Leave—A bill to amend the charter of Litchfield. Judiciary.

Mr. Wm. Johnson—Leave—A bill to amend section 26, chapter 80, Revised Statutes. Courts of Justice.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. L. W. Seeley, of the Baptist church.

Mr. Phister, from the committee appointed to inform the Senate that the House had met, and appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a committee on the part of the senate, to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly was now ready to receive any communication be may have to make, reported that they had performed that duty.

A message was received from the Senate by Messrs. Cook and Holt, informing this House that that body had met and appointed a committee to act with a committee of the House to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly was ready to receive any communication be may have to make.

After a short time, Mr. Phister, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, informed the House that they had performed that duty, and that the Governor would, in a short time, make a communication in writing.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Churchill, Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Phister offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the finances of the State and the Sinking Fund be referred to the Committee on the Sinking Fund.

That so much thereof as relates to the revenue of the State be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

That so much thereof as relates to the Insurance Bureau be referred to the select Committee on Insurance.

That so much thereof as relates to our benevolent institutions be referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

That so much thereof as relates to the penitentiary be referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

That so much thereof as relates to the State House of Reform be referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

That so much thereof as relates to National Cemeteries be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

That so much thereof as relates to the State claims against the Federal Government be referred to the Committee on the Sinking Fund.

That so much thereof as relates to labor and immigration be referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

That so much thereof as relates to law and order, and more efficient means to suppress lawlessness, be referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

That so much thereof as relates to the Militia be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

That so much thereof as relates to common schools be referred to the Committee on Education.

That so much thereof as relates to salaries of circuit judges be referred to the Committee on Circuit Courts.

That so much thereof as relates to Federal Relations and Civil Rights Bill be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Corbett offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the message of the Governor be printed, with paper covers; and that the Public Printer furnish each member of the House of Representatives with one hundred copies of the same, enveloped and stamped, ready for distribution by mail.

Mr. Furber moved to amend the resolution by striking out one hundred, and inserting fifty. Amendment rejected, and resolution adopted.

Mr. Cooper offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the reporters of the different newspapers in this Commonwealth be admitted to seats on the floor of this House, for the purpose of reporting its proceedings.

Resolved, That the ministers of the several churches in this city be requested to open the daily sessions of this House with prayer.

Mr. Thurmond offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this House will not authorize the payment for any newspaper that may be sent to its members, except such as may be subscribed for in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last session of this General Assembly.

ADDED TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. Barret was added to the Committee on Education and Judiciary, in place of J. H. Lewis, resigned.

Mr. Brents was added to the Committee on Railroads, in place of Basil W. Duke, resigned.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. Phister—To incorporate the Louisville Ledger Printing Company. Select Committee.

Mr. Corbett—For the benefit of John L. Ross, of Ballard county. Propositions and Grievances.

Same—For the benefit of J. B. Ross, late sheriff of Ballard county. Ways and means.

Mr. Thurmond—To amend section 23, article 4, Common School Law. Education.

Same—To increase the jurisdiction of magistrates in this Commonwealth. Judiciary.

Mr. Hamlin—For the benefit of the town of New Concord, in Calloway county. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Richart—For the benefit of Washington Morris and others, of Montgomery county. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Price—To amend the law concerning testimony. Revised Statutes.

Same—To amend the charter of the Kentucky Farmers' Manufacturing Company. Agriculture and Manufactures.

Same—For the benefit of Geo. L. Lankart, of Lexington. Circuit Courts.

Same—To amend the charter of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company. Railroads.

Same—To amend an act authorizing the presiding judge of Fayette county to appoint a treasurer, to serve during his term. County Courts.

Mr. Silvertooth—For the benefit of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. Propositions and Grievances.

Same—For the benefit of James Lumsden, of Hickman county. Propositions and Grievances.

Same—For the benefit of John W. Robinson, of Hickman county. Select Committee.

Same—To amend the gaming laws of this Commonwealth. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McKee—To authorize the Trustees of the Cincinnati railway to acquire the right of way, and to extend a line of railway through certain counties in this Commonwealth. Select Committee.

Mr. Hogan—Creating a voting precinct at Glencoe, in Gallatin county. County Courts.

Mr. Hurst—For the establishment of a new county out of parts of Harlan, Perry and Letcher counties. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Adair—To incorporate the town of Canmer, in Hart county. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Parks—In regard to fencing in the county of Jefferson. Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. Furder—To amend an act, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of Covington." Select Committee.

Mr. Simmons—For the benefit of the State House of Reform. Ways and Means.

Mr. Hendrickson—To amend the charter of the Concord, Tolesboro and Mt. Carmel Turnpike Company. Corporate institutions.

Mr. Barret—To amend the charter of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company. Judiciary.

Same—To amend the charter of the city of Louisville. Judiciary.

Same—To designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange. Judiciary.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—To amend the charter of the Kentucky Real Estate and Building Company. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. McCreary—To amend the 11th section of the 18th chapter of the Revised Statutes, title "Change of Venue." Revised Statutes.

M. Spalding—For the benefit of various school districts in Marion county. Education.

Mr. Cooper—To amend section 1 of article 7 of an act to revise, amend and reduce into one the laws relating to the common schools of Kentucky. Education.

Mr. T. E. Moss—To amend the charter of the city of Paducah. Select committee.

Mr. Hardin—To regulate the use of coupling car links on the railroads in the State of Kentucky. Railroads.

Same—To fix the time of holding the circuit courts of Nelson county. Circuit Courts.

Mr. Coffman—To authorize the county judge of Ohio county to sign certain orders, and to legalize the same. Judiciary.

Mr. Quick—For the benefit of W. J. Bacon, of Trigg county. Judiciary.

Mr. Chrisman—For the better protection of the lives of the citizens of this Commonwealth. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Riddle—To require the sheriffs of Union county to advertise all lands that are levied on for debt, in the county newspapers, as well as at the court-house door. Judiciary.

Same—For the benefit of Parthenia E. Falver. Religion.

Same—For the benefit of the towns of Uniontown and Morganfield, in Union county. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Bascom—To amend the charter of the Owingsville and Wyoming turnpike road company. Internal Improvement.

PETITION.

Mr. Riddell presented a petition, which was appropriately referred.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Phister—Select Committee—To incorporate the Louisville Ledger Printing Company. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE BILL.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Nicholasville. Passed.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Price offered the following joint preamble and resolutions, which lie one day on the table, viz:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States passed an act June 30th, 1864, taxing the circulating notes of State banks ten per cent. for the purpose of driving them from existence, and establishing in their stead national banks; and whereas, said national banks, instead of loaning their money at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on notes payable one hundred and twenty days after date, as the State banks did, loan it at nine and fifteen per cent. interest on bills of exchange running from thirty to sixty days, and these short loans and large interest are oppressing the people and stagnating every branch of industry and trade, and whereas, this Government was made to promote the interests and prosperity of the people, and not to enrich a privileged few to their detriment; and any law that oppresses them, as this does, is contrary to the design and spirit of the Constitution, and ought to be repealed: and, whereas, the necessity which, in the opinion of Congress, required the passage of this act, does not, in the opinion of this Legislature, now exist—therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: 1. That we hereby most respectfully but earnestly request Congress to repeal said act, and our Senators are instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for its repeal.

2. That his Excellency the Governor forward a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and request him to lay the same before Congress without delay.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

And then the House adjourned.

The failure of the firm of Hall, Dame & Bullock, wholesale dealers in woolen goods on Summer street, Boston, was announced yesterday.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Cotton, the market is quiet and weak; middling uplands 15¼c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 5,000 barrels: superfine Western and State $5 35@5 65; common to good extra $6 15@6 30; good to choice $6 35@6 65; common to choice Western extra $6 75@7; extra Ohio $6 75; St. Louis $6 20@8 25. Rye flour $4@5 50. Cornmeal is unchanged. Whisky, the market is heavy at 93@94½c. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 9,000 bushels; mixed spring $1 33½; new spring $1 43@1 43½; red amber $1 46@1 50; white Michigan $1 50. Rye, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley is dull and prices are nominal; Bay Quinte $1 12; State 85c. Barley malt is heavy. Corn, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect: receipts 17,000 bushels; No 1 mixed 76@77c; yellow Western 78@80c. Oats, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; Western and Ohio 61@62½c. Hay is unchanged. Hops are dull. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm, with sales of 2,000 bags on private terms: Rio 13@16c, duty paid. Sugar is steady with a moderate demand: Cuba 9¼@10c. Molasses is steady with a moderate demand: New Orleans 62@70c. Rice is dull and unchanged at 6½@7c. Petroleum, crude 13c; refined 23½c. Mess pork is steady; new $19 75@20; old $19@19 50; prime mess $17@17 25; new do $20@21; seller January, February and March $20. Beef is steady: mess $10@15; extra mess $15@18. Beef hams are more active at 29@31c. Tierce beef, prime mess $26@28; India mess $28@31. Cut meats are dull; hams, plain 10@13c; shoulders 7@8½c. Middles are dull; short rib Western 10c; short clear 10¼c; city long clear 11c. Lard, the market is weak for on the spot and firm for future delivery; prime steam 11¾@12¼c; kettle rendered 12¼@12¾c; seller February and March 12¾@12½c. Butter is quiet and unchanged in every respect; 13@35c for Western and 20@40c for State. Cheese is steady with a moderate demand at 12@16¼c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; shipping grades of extra $6 10@6 35. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; new spring $1 42½@1 43; red amber $1 46@1 48. Rye is dull and prices are nominal. Oats, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower at 61@62c. Corn, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Mess pork is firm at $20 for seller March. Beef is unchanged. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Eggs are quiet and without change in prices.

DRY GOODS—A few of the leading jobbing houses have commenced to lay in their stocks of staple fabrics, which are low and not likely to shrink in value, preparatory to the opening of the early spring trade, but otherwise the market is comparatively quiet. In prices there is no alteration to observe as yet. Heavy brown sheetings of popular brands, with brown drills, keep selling slowly at 12½c, and a few extra brands of the former bring 13c, while light sheetings can be bought as low as 11½c. Prints move slowly at 10½@11c for the best makes. Glasgow ginghams 14c; Lancaster do 15c; Amoskeag Canton flannels 20@19c for letters A and B; Hamilton X X do 22½c; Nashua A 13½c; Hollowell colored jeans 11½c; Clark's spool cotton 80c, and Amoskeag stripes 20@21c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices unchanged: middling 14c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $5 60@5 75. Wheat is scarce and firm at $1 16@1 18. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 53@54c. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 83c. Oats are dull and unchanged: No 2 41@42c. Barley is quiet and unchanged in every respect: fall 95c@1 00; Iowa spring $1 05@1 05; there were no sales. Coffee, the demand is fair but at lower rates; sales at 15@18c. Sugar is scarce and firm; New Orleans 8¾@11¾c. Linseed oil is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Lard oil, the demand is light, but holders are firm at $1 05@1 08. Eggs are quiet and weak at 26@27c. Butter, the heavy receipts depress the market; sales at 24@29c. Cheese, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 13¾@15½c. Cloverseed is steady with a moderate demand at $10 75@11 25. Timothy seed is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Flaxseed is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork, the demand is light but holders are firm; they are asking $19 25. Lard, the demand is light but holders are firm; small sales were made at 11@11½c for steam and kettle. Bulk meats, full prices are asked but there is no demand; shoulders 7c; sides 9¼@9½c loose, and ½c higher prices for fully cured. Bacon, there is only a limited jobbing demand at 10c, 11c and 11½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides packed. Hogs, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $6 40@6 60; receipts 5,300 head. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 87c. Green meats are quiet and weak; shoulders 6¼@6½c; sides 8¼@8½c; hams 10¼@11¼c. Gold 110½. Exchange is steady.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices unchanged. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; extra winter $4 75; double extra $4 85@5. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; No 2 red fall $1 29@1 30. Corn, the market closed dull and prices are lower; 49@48½c for mixed. Oats, the demand is light but holders are firm at 38@40c. Barley is dull at 95c@1 05 for choice. Rye is better at 82c. Highwines are steady at 89c. Tobacco is weak. Hemp is unchanged. Bagging is unchanged. Provisions are quiet, with only a limited jobbing demand; mess pork $19. Bulk meats, shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib 9½c; clear sides 10@10½c. Bacon is nominal. Lard is dull at 11c. Hogs are lower at $5 80@6 30. Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 1,200 bbls flour, 5,700 bushels wheat, 7,000 bushels corn, 900 bushels oats, 500 bushels rye, 400 bushels barley, 10,970 head hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, extra spring is quiet and unchanged. Wheat, No 2 is quiet, weak and ½c lower, closing at $1 19@1 19¼; this afternoon the market was easier at $1 09¾@1 09⅞. Corn, No 2, the market is ½c lower and closed dull at 43¼c: the market was unchanged this afternoon. Oats, No 2 is steady at 39¼@39½c. Rye, No 2 is steady at 75c. Barley, No 2 is dull at 71½@72c. Highwines are steady at 85c. Provisions are firm; mess pork $18 50@18 62½. Lard 11½c. Hogs, dressed are steady at $6 80; live are active at $5 90@6 15. Cattle are dull at $3@6 87½. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 bbls of flour, 39,000 bushels wheat, 60,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels rye, 2,000 bushels barley, 26,000 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels flour, wheat none, 13,000 bushels corn, 13,000 bushels oats, 800 bushels rye, 9,000 bushels barley, 2,500 head hogs.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Cotton is quiet and weak; middling 14¼@14½c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; superfine winter $5 6¾; double extra $5 85; triple extra $6. Corn, the market is dull and prices drooping; yellow 70c; white 73c. Hay, prime $29; choice $30@31. Bacon, clear sides 13c; hams 19@21c. Sugar, prices are weak; prime to strictly prime 11½@12¾c. Other articles are unchanged. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 23; sight drafts on New York ¾ discount. Gold 110½.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—Cotton, the demand is light but holders are firm at 14½c; receipts for the past day 1,985 bales; shipments for the past 24 hours 1,965 bales. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm. Cornmeal is quiet at $3 20. Corn, the demand is light but holders are firm at 58@60c. Oats are quiet and weak at 51@52c. Hay is dull at $22@24. Bran is scarce. Lard is dull and prices are unchanged at 12@13½c. Mess pork is dull and prices nominal. Bulk meats are quiet and unchanged in every respect.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; Western family $6 75@7 50. Wheat is scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 40@1 45. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; yellow 76@78c. Oats 64@65c. Rye 90c@$1. Mess pork is firm at $20@20 50. Bacon, clear rib 11½c; clear sides 12c; shoulders 9¼@9½c. Lard is dull at 12@12¼c. Whisky 92@92½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; Indiana and Ohio $6 75@7 75. Wheat is scarce and firm; Indiana red $1 50@1 55; Ohio $1 53; Indiana white $1 58. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the market is quiet and unchanged; yellow 78c; mixed 76@77c. Oats 55@57c. Provisions are unchanged.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—Cotton, the market is steady; middling 13½c. Bulk meats are active; clear sides 10½c; clear rib 10¼c; shoulders 7¼c. Lard 12½c. Rump pork $15 per bbl. Bacon, country sides and hams 13¾@14c; sugar-cured hams 17½c. Corn 65c. Oats 50c. Wheat 90c@$1 00. Flour $4 50@6 00.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Petroleum, crude is very strong and prices have advanced for seller January; 9¾c to 10c. Refined, the market is excited and prices have advanced; sales of 1,000 bbls for February at 23¼c; 1,000 bbls for March at 24c; 1,000 bbls each month, March and April, at 24c; January 22¾c; February 23¾c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Beeves are very dull, with 10,000 head received after 350 head yesterday; prices are even weaker, most of to-day's sales being at 12@13½c; 75 head of Illinois, 6 cwt., selling at $73, and 5¾ cwt at 18c; 120 head of Kentucky, 7 cwt, at 13@15c; the stock was not all sold. Chicago dressed beef is plenty at 9@10c. Sheep number 4,300 head, and are selling quicker at a shade advance than at 4¾@6¾c; fair to good at 5@6c; 2 cars of Ohio, 90 lbs, brought 6c; a car of Indiana, 88 lbs, 5c; a car of Ohio, 79 lbs, 4¾c; the stock was all sold. Hogs number 1,600 head and are doing little, although some were sold alive; they are holding at 7¾c, with 7c offered; city dressed sold at 8¾@9¾c, and Western dressed at about 8c; the market is strong.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Cattle, the market is rather more brisk, but closed without decided change from last week's prices; first quality $5 50@6 75; medium $4 50@5 50; inferior to ordinary $3 50@4 50; 1,800 head; sales 1,545 head. Hogs, the receipts are moderate and demand fair at 9@9½c net; receipts 3,498 head. Sheep, there is a large supply common which are dull, but good sheep bring fair prices; fair to good 4@5c; good to extra 5@6½c; receipts 3,531 head.

Cotton Statement.

MOBILE, Jan. 5.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling 14½c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 14¾c.

GALVESTON, Jan. 5.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices nominal; middling 13¾c.

DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Seed.
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 173 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Agency of the Weed Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 7, Masonic Temple.

Advertising Agents.
F. I. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 9 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Main.

Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.
W. H. BULKLEY, 158 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 152 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 195 Main, between Fifth and Sixth.

China, Glass and Queensware and House Furnishing.
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. Fourth and Green.

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 Third, between Main and River.

Corsets, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO.

Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters.
D. C. BRADY & CO., 37 Fourth, between Main and River.

Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement, Lime, Etc.
HEWEIT, HARDY & CO., 110 and 112 Main street.

Flour, Grain and General Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth street. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.

Fur Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 130 Main, near Fourth.

Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 66 Main, above Third.

Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth, bet. Main and river.

Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS., 154 West Main street.

House-furnishing Goods.
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 146 Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting and Hose.
G. BAURMAN & CO., 289, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 160 Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Iron, Steel, Nails and Blacksmith's Merchandise.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner Third.

Lithographers, Engravers, and Job Printers
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 and 120 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Laces, Embroideries and Ladies' Goods.
DORA SCHULZ, 105 Fourth, between Market and Jefferson.

Liquor Dealer, Wholesale and General Commission Merchant.
JOHN B. LEWIS, 31 Third, bet. Main and river.

Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner Third and Jefferson.

Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.
N. SID. PLATT, No. 64 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.

Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, No. 118 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
MRS. M. J. OSBORNE, 156 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.

Photography.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main street, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s bank.

Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO, 74 Main, between Second and Third.

Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 166 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 168 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.
SINGERS—J. B. KENNEDY, 164 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. E. MILES, 52 Main, bet. Second and Third.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

THE CLOSE OF THE 28TH YEAR.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President. JOHN M. STUART, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President. FR. SCHROEDER, Ass't Secretary. LEWIS C. LAWTON, Ass't Actuary.

Office, 144 & 146 Broadway, New York.

CASH ACCUMULATIONS $45,000,000—all the Property of the Members Insured

The advantages offered to insurers by this company in solid security, superior economy, and its convenient system of annual cash dividends, distributed on each NEW YEAR'S DAY, combine to make it the safest, the cheapest, and the best in the world. Applications for insurance or for agencies may be made to

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, General Agent for Kentucky, No. 143 West Main street, Louisville.

Full information in regard to Life Insurance problems, annuities, insurable interests, endowments, and surrender values may be had gratis upon application by mail. de17 eod3m&tap

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOUISVILLE INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY ON THE EVENING OF DECEMBER 31, 1870.

Published in accordance with the requirement of an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 24, 1868.

DEBTOR.			CREDITOR.	
Bills and Notes discounted	$329,835 35		Capital	$100,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold	6,731 63		Surplus Fund	80,000 00
Office Furniture	1,792 45		Profit and Loss	2,323 63
Suspended Debt	1,836 45		Due Banks and Bankers	41,375 18
Government Stamps	421 25		Due Depositors	183,185 52
Rent	216 80		Fund set aside to pay income and other taxes not yet due	1,633 87
Bills in suit	1,302 48		Insurance Department	10,410 04
Premium on Specie	255 76			
Stocks	1,374 00			
CASH ASSETS.				
U. S. Bonds—par value	$67,800 00			
Premium on same	8,733 75			
Due by New York Banks	31,537 68			
Due by other Banks	18,901 92			
Currency	57,397 39			
Gold	2,441 95	$184,052 04		
		$418,818 25		$418,818 25

J. M. GLEASON, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1871. W. J. DUNCAN, N. P. Jefferson county, Ky. ja6 d5

Heath, Smith & Co.
J. M. HEATH. T. L. SMITH.
HEATH, SMITH & CO. BLUE GRASS WHISKIES PURIFIED LOUISVILLE, KY.
Wholesale Dealers in
PURIFIED.
HEATH, SMITH & CO. OLD COPPER DISTILLED WHISKIES 1864. PURIFIED LOUISVILLE, KY.
29 FOURTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN & RIVER, Louisville, Ky.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 7, 1873.

Messrs. HEATH, SMITH & CO., Louisville, Ky.:
A careful analysis of several samples of your whisky has established its purity. It is WELL PURIFIED from Fusil Oil, free from all poisons and other substances not essentially belonging to this class of liquors, is mild of taste and rich of flavor, which qualities recommend it to all in search of a PURE article of liquor for medicinal or other uses.
ENO SANDERS, Analytical Chemist.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9, 1869.

Messrs. HEATH, SMITH & CO.:
GENTLEMEN—I have submitted samples of your whiskies, selected by myself from your warehouse, to a careful chemical analysis, and can say that I find them well purified from fusil oil, and entirely free from poisons said to be contained in much of the liquors of commerce. Your whiskies are mild and of good flavor; and I do not hesitate to cheerfully recommend them for medical and other purposes where PURE LIQUORS are useful.
Yours truly,
THOMAS E. JENKINS, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, 1869.

San Francisco Assaying & Refining Works, W. H. RHEA & CO.:
GENTLEMEN: We have carefully analyzed the samples of Whisky marked "Rhea Whiskies," manufactured and purified by HEATH, SMITH & CO., wholesale dealers in Old Copper Distilled Whiskies, Louisville, Ky., for Fusil Oil and the usual adulterations and impurities of Whiskies, and fail to find any such impurities.
JOHN HEWSTON, Jr.,
Chemist and Sup't San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

First Premium at the Georgia State Fair in ....1869.
First Premium at the Arkansas State Fair in ....1869.
First Premium at the Alabama State Fair in ....1869.

These Whiskies take precedence wherever they are known.

Our goods are offered to those in the trade who desire a Copper Whisky strictly pure—no mixing—no adulteration—no poison—no addition of any foreign substances whatever. Druggists and dealers are solicited to call and examine our stock or send us their orders. Our prices are lower than those of any other goods of equal age, saying nothing about their superior purity.

HEATH, SMITH & CO.,
de18 SuTu&F13m No. 29 Fourth street, between Main and river.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON
OFFER EVERY VARIETY OF
DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,
Fresco Papers, Natural Wood Papers, &c.
We Manufacture All Kinds of Gilt and Other
ORNAMENTAL ROOM MOLDINGS!
We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and Skillful Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most artistic manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.
68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.
oc13 eodtf

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA-HOUSE.

BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS

On which occasion he will repeat his great character of Rover.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1871, will be acted the sterling comedy of WILD OATS.

Rover....Mr. Edwin Adams

Saturday—Edwin Adams Matinee.

In active preparation, the drama of Enoch Arden.

Masonic Temple

One Week of the great Musical Genius, Author, and Composer

WM. HORACE LINGARD,

Commencing Monday, Jan. 9, 1871.

In his original Sketches, as given by him in the principal cities of Europe and America, in more than THREE THOUSAND PERFORMANCES.

STATUE SONGS, illustrating the most prominent men of the present and past century. The beautiful and accomplished

ALICE DUNNING

Will also appear every evening during the week.

Reserved seats at Tripp's music store. Admission—Parquette 75 cents; reserved seats $1; Balcony 50 cents. ja6 dtf

LECTURES.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD

AND THEIR RESTORATION

Illustrated with appropriate models

By PROF. O. S. FOWLER

In small hall Masonic Temple (entrance on Green street) THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 5 and 6, at 2:30 p. m. to Ladies, and at 8 p. m. to Gents. Seats 50 cents.

Phrenological Consultations and Advice as to your own and children's phrenology, best business, health, marriage, self culture, etc., every day and evening, at room 259 Galt House, till Wednesday, Jan. 11, from 7 to 10 p. m. only.

NOW OR NEVER. LAST VISIT.

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Closing Sale, by order of Assignee, of a Mixed Lot of Chinaware, Show-cases, Shelving, Counters, &c., with a General Assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Large Lot of Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Ladies' Underwear, &c., AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, by order of the assignee, the above enumerated articles, and at 11 o'clock, 1 piano, 1 melodeon, 1 fine field-glass, 3 safes, show-cases, ladies' underwear, &c. Terms cash.

C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY J. G. McNETT & CO., No. 69 Third street, between Main and Market.

A Large and Splendid Assortment of Pawnbroker's Goods AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, and also at 7 p. m. same day, will be sold a large assortment of gold and silver watches, revolvers of all descriptions, ladies' fine gold watches and chains, fine diamond rings, and the finest hair chains, trimmed with gold, &c. Terms cash.

ja5 J. G. McNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO., 233 Main st., bet. Sixth and Seventh, south side.

Large and Attractive Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes AT AUCTION.

Special Sale for City Buyers.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6. Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

de31 S. G. HENRY & CO, Auctioneers.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN....Capt. SAM. HILDRETH
GEN. BUELL....Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 2 P. M.

UNITED STATES....Capt. R. M. WADE
GEN. LYTLE....Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
McCARTHY & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Notice to Housekeepers.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 4, 1871.

THE attention of housekeepers and all concerned is again called to the ordinance prohibiting throwing and laying thrown on the streets or alleys. The ordinance forbids throwing or laying any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, old hoops, or rubbish of any kind, upon any paved street, alley, or public place in the city.

As it is impossible to keep the streets in decent condition unless this ordinance is strictly enforced, all parties are warned against further violations of the same, and it will be sufficient evidence against parties if any rubbish is found in front of their premises, whether thrown or swept into the streets or gutters, and warrants will be taken out against all such parties to answer before the City Court. The police will be directed to rigidly enforce the ordinance.

W. JENKINS,
ja5 d3 tbp Chief of Police.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Gentlemen can be accommodated with first class board at reasonable rates at No. 267 Walnut street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. Furnished or unfurnished rooms. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ja6 deod3*

BOARDING—2 nicely-furnished rooms, with boarding in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 282 Sixth st. ja3 eod3*

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

W. F. Barth against L. Bizzen, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,619.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in Guthrie's Eastern enlargement, fronting 50 feet on Spring street and extending back same width 160 feet to a 20-foot alley, known as lot No. 4, in square No. 8, in said enlargement.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
ja4 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

John Chaffee, &c., against J. H. Bowman, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,580.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land in the city of Louisville, Ky., and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, being lot No. 23, in block 41 of Jacob's enlargement, in said city, having a front of 35 feet on the north side of Jacob street, between First and Brook, and running back a like width 200 feet to a 30-foot alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
ja4 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

Nicholas Schmitt, Trus., &c., against John Dohn, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,330.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The brewery property, in the city of Louisville, conveyed by Schmitt and wife to John Dohn by deed dated the 10th of March, 1864, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 116, on pages 581 and 582, excepting however such part thereof as is embraced in the deed from John Dohn and wife to Elizabeth Smith, dated July 15, 1868, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 138, on page 534.

The property to be sold being described in the deed from N. Smith, &c., to John Dohn, dated July 15, 1868, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 138, on page 544.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
ja4 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

Alfred T. Pope against Buckner Miller, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,888.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The tract of land described in the deed from the Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court to Alfred T. Pope, and recorded in deed book No. 9, page 612, of Louisville Chancery Court, being the same awarded to said Miller by deed of partition and recorded in deed book No. 123, page 514, Jefferson County Court Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
ja4 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

Albert Hummel against Catharine McQuinn. } In Chancery, No. ——.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN 9, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point on the south side of Madison street 285 feet east of Twelfth street, thence east with Madison street 25 feet, and continuing back southwardly at right angles the same width 100 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
ja4 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. ja6 d3

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HELP, &c.—Employment for 1 grocery clerk, 2 boys in store, 3 carriage-drivers, 2 drug clerks, 1 penman, 6 porters, 10 waiters, &c. Also wanted 1 broom-maker, 3 shoemakers, 20 families for country, farm hands, &c. For help or hire go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Of John Phillip Devore, who left this city, on the 15th of May, 1870, with the steward on the steamer Darnell, and is supposed to have left that boat and taken a berth with the steward of the Thompson Dean. Any word in regard to him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. E. J. DEVORE, this city.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a practical accountant and general business man of 20 years' experience in the dry goods, boot and shoe and grocery trade. Can influence trade and give the best of references. Address J. W. COOPER, Box 173, Huntsville, Ala. ja5 d3*

WANTED—TO HIRE—A first-class colored female servant, to do housework and assist in ironing in a small family in the country, on Bardstown road, about 2 miles from the city. Apply to S. G. HENRY & CO., 233 Main st. ja6 d3

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—Also a house girl, either white or colored; must come with unexceptionable reference. To such a good home and salary will be offered. Address N., by letter, at this office, or apply in person at No. 339 Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh. ja6 d3

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN—Who thoroughly understands finishing and graining furniture, at southwest corner Main and Eleventh streets. ja6 d3

WANTED—A COLORED MAN SERVANT—Recommendations required. Apply at No. 425 Fourth street, near Breckinridge. ja5 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a practical tailor, to cut and sew. Address E. L., Lexington P. O., Ky. ja5 d3*

WANTED—3 FURNISHED ROOMS—Sitting-room, bed-room, and dining-room, without board, second floor, good location. Private family preferred. Prices must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, "Lewis," Lock box 90, P. O. ja4 d3*

WANTED—TO INVEST—A gentleman having $5,000 to $10,000 would like to invest in some respectable and well-paying business, where a partner, clerk, or agent is wanted. Address XERXES, P. O. Box 76. ja4 d3*

WANTED—SERVANT—A middle-aged woman to wash and iron in family: will be paid $3 50 a week. Apply at Mad. BUCKLEY'S, 161 Fourth street. ja4 d3

WANTED—2 PAINTERS and a VARNISHER can find steady work at J. SUES' baby buggy factory, corner Ninth and Jefferson sts. ja4 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—In a first class wholesale grocery, as bill and entry clerk or assistant book-keeper, by a young gentleman of Alabama, who can influence a good Southern trade, and speak German fluently. Address S. S. P., Lock Box 37, Louisville P. O. ja5 d3*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? The LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., supplies all kinds promptly. Girls directed to situations free. MILLER & CO., Agents. no17 dtf

WANTED—COOK—A first class German cook, in a family 1½ miles from the city limits. None except with good recommendation need apply. Liberal wages paid. Apply to T. S., Courier-Journal office. de31 d6*

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 90, Postoffice. de24

WANTED—AGENTS.

$15 A DAY made by our agents. Send stamp for circulars or call on MOORE & CO., No. 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky. ja5 d&wim*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF Gen. R. E. LEE, By JAMES D. McCABE, JR., OF VA. The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d&wim*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Physical Life of Man and Woman. A plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise, from the latest English, German, and French works, covering a difficult yet all-important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband, and Son. It is chaste throughout, teaching principles of purity, moral and physical; elements of individual, social and marital welfare, and is couched in language that can not offend the most fastidious delicacy. For full description, with terms and table of contents, address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 dim&wim*

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—GROUND—An undivided half of 8 acres of desirable ground fronting on Bank st., Portland. Will sell cheap or exchange for improved property. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. ja5 d3

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 64 Fourth street. no27 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM—For city property, a good Oldham county farm of 300 acres. Improvements good. Land rich. Inquire of F. S. Carrington, at livery stable, No. 71 Second street, between Main and Market, or on the premises, near Westport, of CHARLES OLMSTEAD. ja8 eodim

FOR SALE OR RENT—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—On the Newburg road, containing 35¾ acres, 3½ miles from the city. Apply to Mrs. E. E. STARKEY, 416 Second street. ja8 d6

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL FARMS—Half a mile north of Fisherville, Jefferson county—one contains 95 acres, with good buildings, and well improved; the other, 118 acres, with some improvements, good stock water, well timbered, and cabin on the land. Will sell on easy terms. For further information, apply to H. FOUND, on the premises. ja1 dis*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the stores under Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth st. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM CROMEY, No. 290 West Main st. de18 du

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable dwelling, No. 440 West Green st., one door east of Twelfth, opposite park—6 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room; gas, and modern conveniences. ja5 d3*

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE—On Market, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, containing 8 rooms, with hall. Terms, $30 per month. B. C. LEVI, 20 Fourth street. ja5 du

FOR RENT—FARM—Of from 100 to 200 acres, situated on the Cane Run road, 5 miles from Louisville. Apply to ROBERT L. SMITH, on the premises. ja5 d10&w1*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—One furnished room suitable for an insurance office; one furnished and one unfurnished sleeping-room. Inquire of I. F. STONE, Main st., opposite Galt House. ja4 eodim

FOR RENT—A LARGE DWELLING—Situated on Chestnut, bet. Eighth and Ninth sts. Apply to B. C. LEVI, No. 20 Fourth st. ja3 du

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de28 du

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Preston, between Chestnut and Madison. Rent $600 per annum. Possession 1st of January. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, between First and Second. de14 du

FOR RENT—A FARM—Containing 173 acres, on Eighteenth street, within the city limits. Apply to W. R. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. de5 du

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable office on the upper floor of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky Building. no19 dtf

LOST.

LOST—WATCH KEY—On January 2 gold watch key, between Shelby and Fourth and Main and Green streets. The finder will please leave the same at John Duff's, on Fourth street, between Main and river.

LOST—FUR CAPE—In or coming from Weisiger Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office. ja5 d2

LOST—WATCH—In Weisiger Hall, a lady's large gold watch, with chain and key attached. A liberal reward will be paid for it if left at this office. ja5 d2

LOST—DOG—On the 1st inst., a liver and white pointer bitch, 7 or 8 months old. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to No. 444 Fifth street. ja4 d3*

STRAYED.

STRAYED—PIGS—On Monday, the 2d inst., from the residence of the subscriber, three pigs, about 2 months old, black, with white about the head and feet. I will pay a reward of $5 to any one returning them to me or informing me where I can get them. J. R. MIDDLETON, of S. Barker & Co. ja4 d3

STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—Deep bay stallion, about 16 hands high; has 3 white feet; 6 years old; has a large scar between fore leg brisket. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to WM. COX, opposite Greenland race course. ja5 d2*

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—MULE—Black mare, about 15½ hands high; heavy built, shod all round; work marks on her. The owner can get her by calling on JOHN TERRY, 6 miles out on the Preston-street turnpike, and paying charges. ja4 d3

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MARCUS WIMSATT, a bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed December 29, 1870. By order of the Court the creditors of Marcus Wimsatt, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Lebanon, Ky., on the 20th day of January, 1871, at 2 o'clock m., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES M. FIDLER, Register in Bankruptcy. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. de30 F3*

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of W. A. WATHEN, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed Dec. 16, 1870. By order of Court, the creditors of W. A. Wathen, bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Lebanon, Ky., on the 7th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock m., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES M. FIDLER, Register. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee, Lebanon, Ky. de30 F3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, on the 30th day of December, 1870. The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of J. I. Moore & Co. (a firm composed of J. I. Moore and C. E. Taylor), of Caseyville, in the county of Union and State of Kentucky, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district. STEPHEN E. JONES and E. F. WAIDE, Assignees. de30 F3